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NOVEMBER 6, 1912

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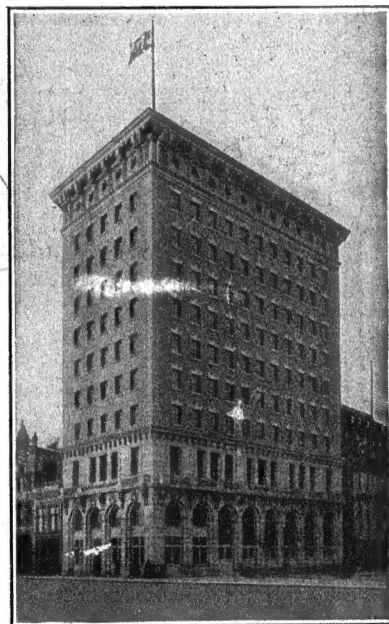
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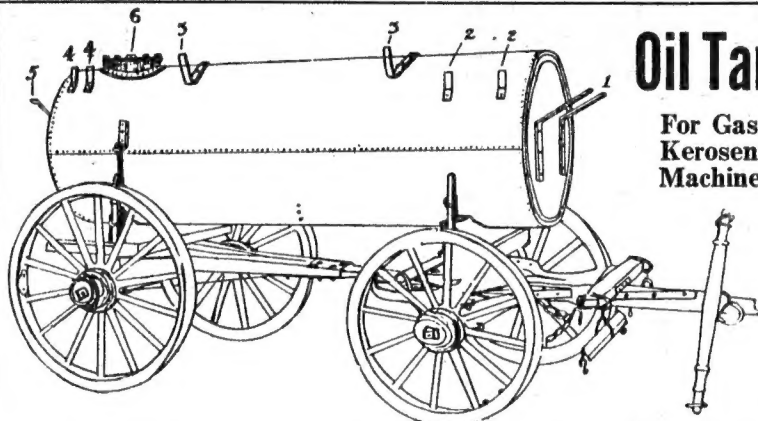
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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November 6th, 1912

Number 19

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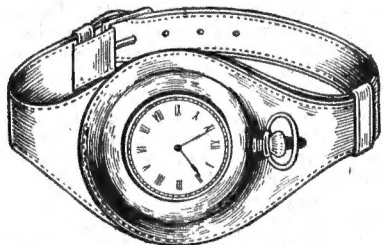
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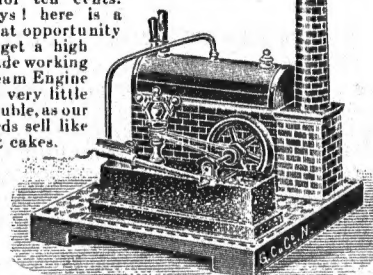


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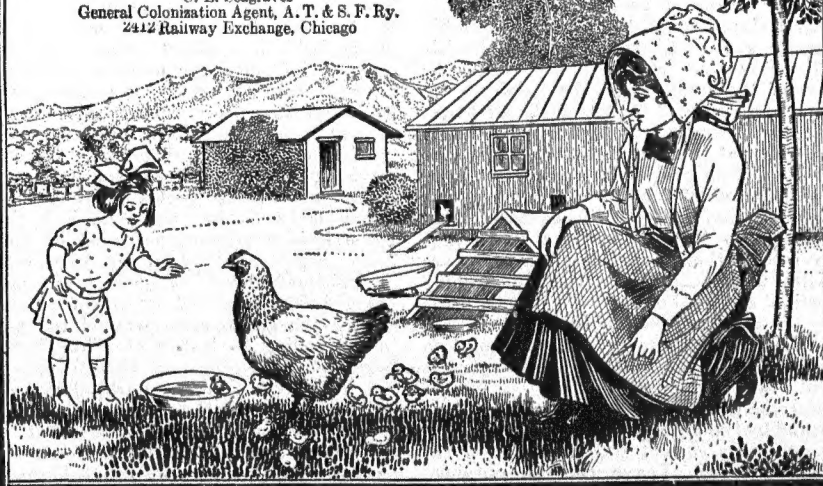
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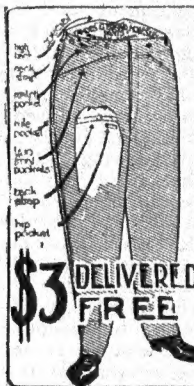
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News from Ottawa

How Cabinets are Made—The Lumber Decision

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—During the past ten days the Borden Government has been passing through the throes of its first cabinet "shuffle." No one minus the gift of prophecy could say whether the pains manifest were just "growing pains" which precede the development of greater strength or the first signs of decay. Be that as it may, the capital has not experienced a like period of excitement and uncertainty since the great struggle of a little over one year ago which resulted in the formation of Premier Borden's ministry. On a somewhat smaller scale perhaps the same game was played, a game somewhat lacking in dignity, and, to say the least, not edifying. It is just as well perhaps that it is impossible for the Canadian people as a whole to be eye witnesses of all that takes place in the capital when there is a cabinet to be formed or a vacancy to be filled, else they would have a smaller opinion of the people who rule them than they have. The general impression is that when a vacancy occurs in the cabinet the Prime Minister looks over the material he has in the house or out of it, and, if possible, selects a successor to the man who has dropped out without undue interference on the part of his colleagues, or anyone else. It must be said that during the fifteen years he was in power Sir Wilfrid Laurier did much to preserve this traditional view. He doubtless received representations as to this man or that, but when he did it was not in the open, and in the end he made his own choice. Premier Borden, if he desires to avoid the criticism of the better class of men of both parties, should hasten to adopt the same line of policy, for candor compels one to state that the proceedings in connection with the naming of a successor to Mr. Monk left much to be desired.

No sooner had Mr. Monk's resignation been accepted than Ottawa was besieged with aspirants for the post and their supporters. They thronged the Chateau Laurier which has become the headquarters for the big wigs of both parties and there the game of cross purposes was fought out with fast shifting changes.

Rogers Was There

Sir Rodolphe Forget, the king of the Montreal stock market and multi-millionaire was early on the scene to back L. T. Marechal, K.C., a Montreal lawyer with a high reputation as a speaker but with no parliamentary experience. A conference in which Premier Borden, Hon. Robt. Rogers and Sir Rodolphe Forget were the big figures was held and the press correspondents were informed that it had been decided to bring Mr. Marechal into the cabinet as Secretary of State to succeed Hon. J. W. Roche, who was to become Minister of the Interior, a department which Hon. Robt. Rogers would forsake for that of Public Works.

This was on Saturday. But on the following day something broke loose. Further conferences were held and on Sunday evening it was announced that Mr. Marechal would have to stand aside and the new Secretary of State would be Mr. Louis Coderre, member for Hochelaga division, Montreal. There was much curiosity as to why this sudden change had been made and it was a couple of days before the reason became known. Sir Rodolphe Forget, who was anxious to put Mr. Marechal in the cabinet, represents two seats in the house, although the law distinctly provides that, in the event of no protest having been entered against a member elected for two constituencies he should within a given time resign. He intended to resign for Charlevoix in order to make a vacancy. Charlevoix is in Quebec district and objection was taken that a minister for Montreal should not seek election in the Quebec district. But there was a more important reason for the change and that was a grave doubt as to Mr. Marechal's ability to carry Charlevoix for which Sir Rodolphe was elected by a majority of over six hundred. It appears that Armand Lavergne and the other Nationalists, who had a quarrel with Sir Rodolphe, gave notice that they would give Mr. Marechal no support. Then the Liberals promised to put in the field Hon. Adelard Turgeon, a particularly strong candidate. On the whole

the prospects for Mr. Marechal's election were far from being rosy, and rather than risk defeat it was decided to bring into the cabinet Mr. Coderre, who has been a member of the house for thirteen months only. Mr. Coderre had a majority of 1373 in Hochelaga and can probably be elected with ease, more particularly as the municipality of Westmount, Montreal, which is included in his constituency, is almost unanimously in favor of a policy of restricted markets for the Canadian farmer. While not a man of any great ability, Mr. Coderre has a pleasant personality. As Secretary of State he will not need to take much part in the proceedings of the house.

Hon. W. J. Roche assumes the Interior portfolio much against his will. He would have preferred to remain where he was but acceded to the request of Mr. Borden in order that Hon. Robt. Rogers might achieve his heart's desire and assume charge over the greatest of the spending departments.

ROUGH LUMBER STILL FREE

In the last letter to The Guide the prediction was ventured that the Supreme Court of Canada would reverse the judgement given by Justice Cassels of the Exchequer Court, in the celebrated lumber case of the Foss Lumber Company, of Winnipeg, vs the Crown and the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle manufacturers. The prediction was based upon the general attitude assumed by the majority of the judges of the Court during the hearing of the appeal, when they made it quite apparent that they were not much impressed by the arguments put by counsel for the lumber interests. It was fulfilled when judgement was given this week, four judges: Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Justices Idington, Davies and Brodeur going against the opinion of Justice Cassels with Justices Duff and Anglin supporting it. The effect of the judgment, under which the appeal from the Exchequer Court judgment was allowed, is that the highest court of the land declares that in the future, as in the past, all rough lumber, no matter to what extent it is reduced to dimensions and sized with saws, must be admitted into Canada duty free so long as not more than one side of it is planed. It is a great thing for the farmers of the West, and a heavy blow to the lumber interests of British Columbia who sought to have a duty of twenty-five per cent. collected on millions of feet of this partially manufactured lumber which is being annually imported into Western Canada and which can be utilized without further manufacture in the construction of out-buildings and granaries and the cheaper type of houses. The decision, while having the effect of helping the government out of a rather ugly hole which Hon. J. D. Reid got it into by consenting last autumn to an interpretation of the Customs Act, permitting the collection of duty on this class of lumber, leaves some of the government's supporters in the West in a rather awkward position. It is only necessary to turn up the pages of Hansard for last session covering the debates on this question to find that the former government was charged with conniving at the unlawful smuggling of lumber into the Dominion by a wrong interpretation of the Customs Act. It was declared by all the British Columbia members and several from the Prairie Provinces that whatever the effect the law of the land should be lived up to. Now the Supreme Court has decided that the tariff was all along correctly interpreted, that there has been no connivance at smuggling and that the settlers were and still are entitled to free entry of this class of lumber. It will be interesting to see how these members will attempt to justify their position when they are called upon to do so at the approaching session of the house.

The Next Move

Meanwhile there is some speculation as to what the lumber manufacturers will do. The appeal disposed of by the Supreme Court, as is well known, was one stated by the Dominion government in order to get a correct interpretation of the Customs law. Leave can be obtained to appeal to the Privy Council. This

Woman and Labor

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Winnipeg - Man.

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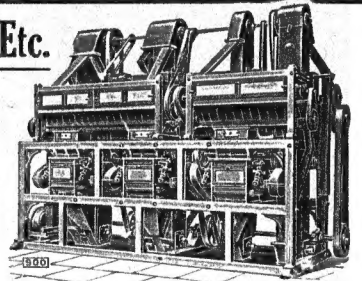
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may be done. There is an impression, however, that the lumbermen will seek a change in the Customs tariff to gain their point and that before many days have elapsed strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the minister of customs and the minister of finance to secure their consent to a change before the next budget is brought down. In view of the anxiety of the minister of customs to get out of the dilemma in which he originally placed himself by referring the matter to the courts, it is hardly likely that such a request would be granted. Nevertheless, it behoves the farmers of the West to keep a keen eye on the situation for the power of the seekers after special privilege was never greater at the capital than it is today.

Watch the Steel Gang

In this connection reference should be made to a deputation representing the steel industries of Canada which waited upon the government last week and demanded an increase in the duties on steel. This action was taken although it is a matter of common knowledge in business and financial circles that the steel industries of the Dominion are so overcrowded with orders that they are away behind in filling them. The deputation informed the minister of finance and several of his colleagues who listened to them that they would be willing to accept a renewal of the bounties which expired on June 30 last, pending a general revision of the tariff, but that they would prefer an increase in the present duties. They claimed that the American Steel trust is in a position to dump its goods into Canada, thereby forcing prices below a legitimate level. The demands made were similar to a certain extent to those which the government was on the point of acceding to last winter but for the strenuous objections of their supporters in the West, more particularly Mr. Arthur Meighan, the member for Portage la Prairie. What the government will do about them is only a matter of conjecture, but in view of what happened before it is quite apparent that the West-

ern members supporting the government can prevent a renewal of the bounties or an increase in duties by simply refusing to support any such proposals. This plan worked last session and it will work again. On the whole the prospects of the steel men seeing their wishes gratified are not considered to be very bright, and they will probably have to wait for a general revision of the tariff to see any important changes in their schedules. An interesting commentary on the present application for an increase in the duties on steel is to be found in a recent report of the Canadian trade commissioner located at Melbourne who comments on the fact that the Australian government found it impossible to get Canadian firms to tender for 146,000 tons of steel rails and fishplates because "heavy forward contracts and a strong domestic demand, precluded Canadian makers of steel rails from submitting offers for even a portion of this tonnage." It is quite apparent that the manufacturers of steel propose to ignore Mr. Foster's advice to manufacturers generally to seek wider markets abroad. They prefer to put an insurmountable tariff barrier around the Dominion so that the Canadian consumer can be "soaked" to the full limit.

SASKATCHEWAN STOCK EXHIBIT

The stock men of Saskatchewan, with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, have decided to send a representative exhibit of Clydesdales and Shorthorns to the 1912 Chicago International. The shipment will consist of eighteen head each of horses and cattle and will be made by express both ways. The horses will in all probability, be contributed by Messrs. Sinton, Regina; Gilmour, Pasqua; Taber, Condie; Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; Bray, Foam Lake; Mutch, Lumsden; Caswell, Saskatoon; Douglas, Tantallon; and the Saskatchewan University. The exhibitors of cattle will likely be R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, and P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 6th, 1912

IS THE NEWS VANQUISHED?

The Toronto News has not yet replied to our challenge of September 11. We hereby formally challenge The News to debate with The Grain Growers' Guide the question of the Protective Tariff in Canada, from every standpoint. The farmers have contended for some years that the protective tariff is founded on no just principle and is nothing more or less than a scheme by which a few interested people are enabled to plunder the rest of the population. The News is the leading journalistic advocate of the protective tariff. We thought The News big enough to debate the question, but after one shot that journalistic warrior has hidden in the bush and refused either to return our fire or come out into the open, where we can get another shot at him. If there are any readers of The Guide who believe in Protective Tariffs the precipitate retreat of The News should open their eyes.

ROUGH LUMBER STILL FREE

The Supreme Court of Canada has decided that rough lumber shall still come into Canada duty free under our present tariff law. It is now announced that the British Columbia lumbermen will take their appeal to the Privy Council, to see if they cannot get a favorable interpretation of the tariff, and thus prevent rough lumber coming into Canada free. It is about time that such appeals to the court of another country should cease. The tariff law is made in Canada and should be interpreted in Canada. The Privy Council has not acquired a very good reputation in Canada during the last few years, when dealing with cases between big corporations and the people. The tariff is a Canadian question purely and simply, and if it is not right parliament should make it so very promptly. Just why the homesteaders and farmers in the Prairie Provinces should be plundered for the benefit of a handful of lumbermen in British Columbia cannot be clearly understood. The cost of living in the Prairie Provinces is high enough now, and the farmers can imagine what it will be if they have to pay 25 per cent. additional on all their rough lumber. It is such a decision that the British Columbia lumbermen are anxious to get from the Privy Council. If the Privy Council interferes in such a matter and hands over the Western farmers to the tender mercies of the British Columbia lumbermen, it will but hasten the day when there will be no more appeals to the Privy Council. It will also put the Dominion Government in a position where they must definitely declare the intention as to their attitude towards the Prairie Provinces on the lumber question.

SIR EDMUND'S INTERVIEW

The views of a man in the position of Sir Edmund Walker are of vital interest to every man in Western Canada. He is a commanding figure in the financial and industrial life of the country. His views and the views of his financial and industrial associates have a great influence in Canadian politics. His viewpoint is, of course, that of the financier, and could not be expected to coincide with that of the Western farmers. A financier's environment generally leads him to regard private property as a matter of first consideration, and deserving of particular care at legislative hands. It is important to know that Sir Edmund approves of amendments to the Bank Act permitting loans upon the security of grain and cattle in the farmers' hands. There is little doubt that these amendments will be made at the

coming session of parliament and that a measure of relief that will thus be afforded to the farmers, depending, of course, upon the bankers' willingness to loan the money. It must be patent to Sir Edmund's keen mind, that there is something wrong in the system that provides the least assistance to those most needing it. The well-to-do farmer has little trouble in securing credit upon fairly reasonable terms, but the homesteader on the fringe of civilization, without capital and without security, pays the very highest rates for everything. Yet the homesteader is the man we are encouraging to come to Canada and surely he deserves better treatment. State loans as operated in Australia and New Zealand, seem to be about the only available remedy for this most deserving and needy class among our farmers. Sir Edmund's opposition is but natural, yet when the public credit has been pledged to the extent of hundreds of millions for the benefit largely of a handful of railway magnates, it does seem as though little further harm would be done by providing only a few millions more for these men we have mentioned who are making the country but who themselves are continually struggling between success and failure. But as Sir Edmund says very frankly, the banks are trying to make as much money as they can. It is significant to note Sir Edmund's attitude towards real estate speculation. He sees the evil and rightly condemns it, but has no remedy. Yet speculation in land is taking tens of millions out of the pockets of the Western people, and at the bottom of practically every evil of the country is found the land question. Taxation is the only constitutional method for eradicating the speculation parasite. Sir Edmund's contention that the Western farmers pay only a small portion of the cost of the government is rather droll. He must know that whatever is paid towards the cost of the government by financial, industrial and transportation institutions is shifted to the shoulders of those who patronize these institutions, while the farmers cannot shift their burden to any other person. We are glad to see Sir Edmund favorable to tariff reduction. If the tariff were brought down to a 15 per cent. level (his minimum) it would be something like a millenium compared to the present conditions, but we cannot understand why he should favor tariff on binder twine, when the binder twine industry in Canada is already flourishing without protection. The same applies to the steel industry, as regards increased protection. However, we are exceedingly glad to have the views of a man of Sir Edmund's standing, because it will enable the Western men to conduct their labors with more intelligence, and with a better appreciation of the viewpoint of those who do not see eye to eye with them.

STEEL BARONS PLAN COUP

There is good reason to believe that several members, if not indeed a majority, of the Dominion cabinet are determined either to renew the bounties to the steel interests or to give a very decided additional tariff protection. Several indications point unerringly to this end. The letter in another column from the Sarnia Fence company, is a direct statement that Major Currie, M.P., has declared that wire for farm fencing will be taken off the free list. The letter states:

"The Major endeavored to strike terror to our hearts by stating that before the end of the present year the government would take wire for farm fencing off the free list and place a duty on it which would result in the

steel interests getting control of the wire market, and in that event our life would be very short and we had better accept his offer to take us into the merger."

Major Currie has not denied making this statement. His assurance of protection on wire must have come from no less a person than a member of the Cabinet. In an interview in this issue of The Guide, Sir Edmund Walker also declares for protection on steel wire. Further, there are rumors abroad in Winnipeg emanating from a member of the government party that it will be advisable to purchase steel stock shortly, which can mean nothing else than that the government intends to increase the duty on steel. The representatives of the steel interests have been steadily demanding renewed protection, or a renewal of the bounties, or both. The steel brigade invaded Ottawa and waited upon the members of the cabinet only a few days ago and no shrewdness is required to guess the object of their visit. Last year it is well known that the government had decided to renew the bounties, and was only deterred from such action by the determined resistance in caucus of some Ontario rural members, as well as some of the Western members. As far as we can learn the chief credit for blocking this iniquitous deal is due to Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie. An increase in the duty on steel and wire is one of the most serious and iniquitous changes that could be made in the Canadian tariff law. As Cobden truly said many years ago, iron is the "daily bread of all industries." With an increase in the duty the selling price of iron and steel and their products will steadily advance and the result will be to cut down the profits of every industry using iron and steel. There will then follow a wholesale and resistless demand upon the part of the manufacturers for general increase in their own tariff protection. The steel industries do not need further protection either in the way of increased tariff or bounties. The history of the steel industry of Canada is one of the most sordid and shameful tales ever told. The big industries at Sidney and the Soo were developed by American financiers, who by stock watering and manipulation accumulated millions. The proposal to give one single additional cent either in bounties or tariff to the steel industries of Canada cannot be characterized as other than an outrage. The Sarnia Fence company has declared that if galvanized wire is left on the free list that they can manufacture fencing as economically in Canada as any place on the continent, and they are not in the least afraid of American competition. This surely is conclusive proof that there is no need for any further gifts to that little group of financiers who have already plundered Canada to the extent of more than \$20,000,000 through the steel industry. If Arthur Meighen is prepared again to lead in the fight for the protection of the common people of Canada against these financial pirates, he will have the people of the West behind him.

MANUFACTURERS READY TO CONFER

"The Canadian Manufacturers' association will meet the Grain Growers' association to discuss the British Preference, or any other important national question."

This is the announcement in the last issue of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The policy of the organized farmers on the British Preference is well known. It was laid down by the great Ottawa delegation on

December 16, 1910, in the House of Commons chamber, as follows:—

"We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain."

"For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years."

The farmers have steadily adhered to that policy and every manufacturer that reads newspapers is aware of it. If the manufacturers are ready to confer with the grain growers, they know in advance the grain growers' views and it can only be that the manufacturers are ready for some tariff reduction on British imports, otherwise a conference is useless so far as the hope of the manufacturers voluntarily relinquishing any of their present protection is concerned. The manufacturers have for years claimed a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism, and love for the Motherland and the Union Jack, and in opposing reciprocity they declared that trade would breed annexation. In the face of such a stand the manufacturers could not refuse an increase in the British Preference without completely abandoning their claim to loyalty and love of the Motherland. The Grain Growers cannot but secure advantage from a conference with the manufacturers. It would also serve to clear the air and would undoubtedly remove many false impressions that are in existence.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN CHICAGO

In a letter which we have received from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal, of Chicago, the leading authority on live stock marketing in the United States, under date of October 25, is the following statement:—

"A considerable number of Canadian cattle have been marketed at Chicago this season, and at strong prices. Two loads of the George Lane, High River, heavy range steers sold here last week at \$10.25 per hundredweight, the highest price ever paid for Canadian rangers and a record also for the United States rangers. These cattle, in fact, sold 50 cents higher than best American range steers thus far this year, but the lighter cuts of Canadian rangers have gone at prices about on a parity with similar classes of American range steers, bulk here recently selling at \$7.25 to \$9.00, the last shipment bringing \$7.60."

It is evident that the Western Canadian range cattle are equal to the American range cattle upon the Chicago market. When it is considered that the shipment by Geo. Lane brought \$10.25 per hundredweight as compared with \$6.00 per hundredweight, which was the best price paid in Winnipeg, there seems to be something radically wrong. When Canadian cattle can be shipped to the Chicago market, and bring a big profit over the Canadian prices after paying 27½ per cent. duty, it is difficult to understand those who say that Reciprocity would not have been beneficial to the Western Canadian farmers. Of what use is it to encourage Western Canadian farmers to go into mixed farming and raise cattle for the market under conditions such as these?

SOUTHERN ROUTE WILL BE OPENED

The Canadian Pacific railway has made the necessary application to the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, and will put Fort William rates on grain into effect on November 8, to Superior, Duluth and Minneapolis. This is the announcement made last week by George Bury, the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific railway. Sir William Mackenzie states that the Canadian Northern railway will shortly apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to open the southern route on

their lines early in January. The low rates on the Grand Trunk, via the Great Northern, have not been discontinued since last winter and will be in effect throughout the present winter. The information that the southern route is at last to be opened will be received throughout the West with general satisfaction. It is unfortunate that the Canadian Northern route to the south will not be opened until so late in the season. The C.P.R. deserves credit for the facility with which it is handling the crop to date and also for opening the southern route so early. The C.N.R. might easily improve along both lines. There seems no good reason why the through rates to the south should not remain in effect continually. It certainly is not the province of any railway to restrict natural trade. Their business is transportation, and if they give satisfaction in the handling of transportation they will be too busy to regulate trade. We presume that the same regulations as to shipments south will apply as last winter. There is still considerable storage available at Fort William and Port Arthur, and no doubt will be until the close of navigation, after which it will rapidly be congested. These through rates to the south will apply from all three provinces, and despite the fact that the tariff on grain entering the United States still remains, there is no doubt that many Western Canadian farmers during the winter will find it profitable to pay the duty and sell their grain in the American market.

WINNIPEG AND CHICAGO PRICES

When the best price for beef cattle in Winnipeg was \$6.00 the top price in Chicago was \$11.25. In view of this The Grain Growers' Guide has secured the retail prices paid by consumers both in Winnipeg and Chicago for last week. The following are the prices:

Cut—	Winnipeg.	Chicago.
Sirloin steak	25-30c	12½-25c
Porterhouse steak..	30-32c	35c
Sirloin roast.....	25c	20c
Rib roast	22c	12½-22c
Shoulder roast	14-17c	12½-15c
Beef shanks	6c	6c
Stewing beef	10-12c	10-12c
Flanks	8c	8c
Briskets	10c	10c

The spread given in Chicago prices is for high and low grade beef. But it will be seen that Chicago prices on popular cuts are as low or lower than in Winnipeg. No one doubts that the Chicago buyers and butchers are making money. Then what are the Winnipeg buyers and butchers doing? Here is one case where the high cost of living needs investigating.

HIGH DUTY REPLACED ON CEMENT

The order-in-council reducing the duty on cement to half the regular rate expired on October 31, and the full duty of 12½ cents per 100 lbs. is again being collected. The reduction was granted by the government, it will be remembered, because the Canadian manufacturers were unable to supply the needs of Western builders, and was in force during the five months from June to October, inclusive. It resulted in a large increase in the importations of cement from the United States. Compared with last year the figures of imports to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from June to September, inclusive, were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Barrels.	Barrels.	
June	263	50,434
July	514	140,084
August	187	62,166
September ..	2,227	49,766
Totals	3,191	302,450

There was small increase also in the im-

ports to the other provinces, the figures for all Canada for the same period being:—

	1911.	1912.
Barrels.	Barrels.	
June	55,646	171,395
July	27,314	267,405
August	72,695	188,404
September ..	171,784	166,452
Totals	327,439	793,656

It will be seen that the imports of cement under the reduced duty were more than double those for the same period a year ago, and the government therefore received a larger revenue at the lower rate of duty while at the same time making the cost of cement less to the consumer.

We are again publishing our Referendum questions in this issue. We invite discussion in the Mail Bag on these questions from any reader, and urge every reader to be prepared to mark the ballot which will appear in the issue of December 11. Many of our readers are leaving for the Old Country, Eastern Canada and the United States during the winter months, and have asked if they can still vote. We certainly want every reader to mark a ballot, and those who are spending the winter elsewhere should have the address on their label changed so that The Guide will come to them promptly. All that is necessary is to send us a note giving us their present address and their new address, and we will change the label for them. We will allow three or four weeks after the publication of the ballot, before the results are announced, and this will give plenty of time to receive replies from the Old Country.

We would like to see T. A. Russell, manager of the Russell Motor Co., ex-professor of political economy and ex-secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, explain how any Canadian citizen is better off by buying one of his automobiles for \$2,500 when the same quality of car is sold south of the 35 per cent. line at \$1,900. This is a riddle that we cannot solve.

In a few days Parliament will open and some 300 men filled with the love of their country and anxious to improve conditions will gather at Ottawa—and most of them do as their party leaders tell them to do.

The "unspeakable Turk" seems at last to have found a master. It is to be hoped that other Christian nations will not support the Turk to win back his old power over those who have thrown off his rule.

It is of no use to wait for politicians to bring about needed reforms. They never did it in any country under the sun, and never will in Canada. The people must organize and force reforms.

Of course it may be patriotic to sell cattle to our own made-in-Canada Beef Trust for 4 cents below Chicago prices, but it hurts just the same.

We are producing a larger surplus of wealth yearly, but the cost of living still goes up. That upsets the underlying principles of political economy as taught in our universities.

If talking was any sign of statesmanship the Parliament of Canada would comprise the world's leaders.

Will some protectionist kindly let us know what percentage on the actual cash invested in an industry can be considered as a "fair profit?"

When you buy from those who advertise in The Guide you help your own paper.

The Financier's Viewpoint

An Authorized Interview with Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce

By John W. Ward

Outside the arena of active politics there is probably no one whose name is better known throughout the length and breadth of Canada than Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir Edmund for a score of years has been a prominent and powerful figure in the financial world of Canada, and he is regarded, and justly so, as a worthy representative of the comparatively small group of men who by reason of their high abilities and their control of large financial interests have more influence than most people in shaping the course of our national and commercial progress. He is in fact one of those who have "made Canada what it is." Besides being president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an institution with assets amounting to over \$240,000,000, Sir Edmund Walker is a director of the Massey-Harris company, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Mond Nickel company, Ltd., Monterey Railway, Light and Power company, and of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Sir Edmund was born in the county of Haldimand, Ont., on October 14, 1848, so that he is now sixty-four years of age. He was educated at the public schools and entered the service of the Bank of Commerce as a discount clerk when a young man of twenty. From that position he has risen by virtue of his own ability to be president of the bank. He became general manager in 1886, a director in 1906, and has been president since 1907. Sir Edmund has long been recognized as one of the leading banking authorities on the continent, and is the author of a number of standard works on the Canadian and United States banking system. He was created a C.V.O. in 1908, and was knighted by King George in 1910. He is a well known art connoisseur, chairman of the board of governors of Toronto University and a member of many other important bodies. He is also one of the eighteen Toronto Liberals who signed the famous manifesto against Reciprocity.

Sir Edmund visited Winnipeg recently on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Bank of Commerce in that city, and while there was good enough to grant an interview to a representative of The Guide, who had expressed a desire to learn his views on some of the problems which are occupying the minds of the farmers of the West at the present time. Sir Edmund received the interviewer in the Vice-Regal suite of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, where he was a guest during his stay in Winnipeg. His reception was cordial and though Sir Edmund probably does not always agree with the attitude of The Guide he gladly consented to express his views on a number of important questions for the benefit of our readers.

Loans to Farmers

The first question Sir Edmund was asked to discuss was that of agricultural credit. It was suggested that the present banking system was not adequate to meet the needs of the agricultural industry and that some provision ought to be made whereby farmers who were unable to market their grain in the fall would be able to raise money on the security of grain stored on the farm, and further that there was need of credit being extended to farmers to enable them to keep stock and practise mixed farming.

"Without admitting that our banking system is inadequate," Sir Edmund replied, "let me say at once, that I have the greatest sympathy with any effort to give the farmer all the financial assistance which it is necessary for him to have. We have always made a great point in the Bank of Commerce of loaning money to farmers. Indeed, I have often quoted to our managers

the fact that the Bank of France loans to the French farmers as little as 50 francs, that is \$10. Such small loans are probably not necessary in Canada, but our idea regarding the farmers' loans is that the size of the loan has nothing to do with it if the conditions are correct. There is no reason why a loan to a farmer of \$100 should not have the same consideration as a loan to a manufacturer of \$100,000, if the conditions are right. Now, let us get at the conditions. No new settlement was ever made in a new country accompanied by such banking conditions as we have here. No one else ever got money so readily or at so low a rate of interest.

The Farm Mortgage

Let me point out that in this country, unlike Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, commercial banking and land banking are absolutely separate. A commercial bank in Canada is not allowed to lend money on the security of land, and for many good reasons

believe, 6 to 7 per cent. is the rule. If any plan can be devised that would provide that money more cheaply, one would like to see it accomplished, but personally I do not think it can be done unless you are to suppose that the state is to use the credit for that purpose which might otherwise be necessary for public works. If the Provincial or Federal Governments were to pledge their credit for the purpose of obtaining any large sum of money to loan to the farmers at low rates of interest, the inevitable result would be that the rate of interest would go up and all the money they required not only for this purpose but also for the public works which are necessary in this growing country, would cost them more. There are only a certain number of people who are seeking investment securities such as those of the Canadian governments, and the moment you ask for more money than is readily forthcoming your interest rate goes up."

The experience of New Zealand and Australia where the governments have

system of government banks and loans to farmers had been a success, he would distrust the final outcome.

The proposal of those who advocate government loans to farmers, it was pointed out to Sir Edmund, was practically that the government should do the work that the trust and loan companies are doing in bringing money from Great Britain for investment in farm mortgages. Asked as to the methods of these companies, Sir Edmund said:—

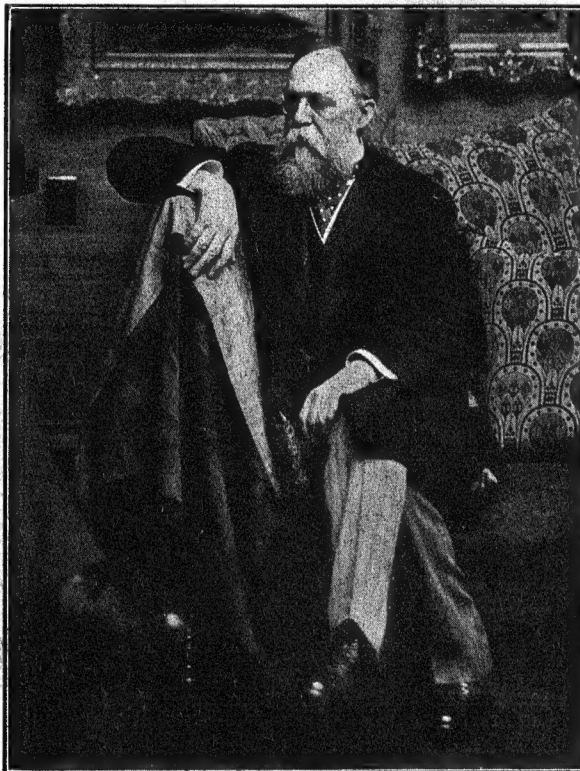
"I am not interested in any company that lends money on farm mortgages, but I understand that they pay the English investor 4½ per cent. when they guarantee the investment, and 5 to 5½ per cent. when they do not. They loan the money to the farmer at 7 and 8 per cent., and to the farmer that may seem rather a large margin. But you must remember that every operation connected with such a transaction costs money. When we in the bank borrow money from our depositors at 3 per cent. and lend it at 6 per cent. people seem to think we are making a lot of profit. They have no idea what it costs us to carry on business—in salaries, buildings, or rent, stationery and so forth. Of course, with a mortgage where the interest is only collected yearly or half yearly, and the loan runs for five years the expense is not so great as where the money is continually coming in and going out again, as it is in a commercial bank, and mortgage loans might perhaps be handled on a margin of 1½ or 2 per cent. Still you must remember that they, just like the farmers, are trying to make as much money as they can. Nevertheless, I do not believe that the advantage which would inure to the individual farmer in getting his loan at one or two per cent., or even three per cent. less than he is now paying, would compensate the country for the loss that would result from the depreciation of the public credit that would be sure to follow. No," he said, "I do not believe in government interference in matters of this kind. Governments in Canada at all events are never as efficient or as economical in their operation as private enterprises."

Would Lend Money on Grain

Coming to that part of the question of agricultural credit that banks are directly interested in, Sir Edmund was asked how he regarded the proposal which has been much discussed of late, that banks should be given authority to lend money to farmers on the security of grain stored in their own granaries when the lack of transportation facilities or the condition of the market make it impossible or undesirable to market it immediately. To this proposal Sir Edmund was decidedly sympathetic.

"It is desirable for many reasons," he said, "that all the grain crop of the country should not be rushed on the market at one time. In the first place, it is not reasonable to expect the railways to have facilities to handle the whole crop within a period of ten or twelve weeks. It would not be economical on their part to do so, because it would mean keeping a lot of rolling stock and motive power that would be idle a great part of the year, and if they were forced to do this freight rates would remain higher than is necessary, because of the loss of interest on the cost of such idle rolling stock. Then to rush all the grain on to the market at one time would inevitably be to depress the price when the farmer was selling, and to raise it when he had none to dispose of. The farmer, however, must have money in the fall to meet his liabilities. The machine agent, the stockkeeper and the thresherman all want their money at that time, and it is desirable that he should be able

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SIR EDMUND WALKER IN HIS ART GALLERY

"We have no business to make our money or prosperity at the expense of Canada as a nation."

"Generally speaking, I think the revision of the tariff should be downward."

"The farmers are paying a very small portion of the cost of government in this country."—Sir Edmund Walker.

that it is not necessary to go into now. Let us take the land side of it first, a matter that I personally am not connected with. The man who has secured the patent for his homestead in Saskatchewan or Alberta and gets his first small loan from a mortgage company at 8 per cent. may think that rate high because someone may be borrowing money elsewhere at 5 or 6 per cent. As a matter of fact the farmer similarly situated anywhere else in North America never got his money at anything like that rate. Very much higher rates were paid in the Western States when they were in the same stage of development. As conditions become more settled rates will go down, as they have done in Manitoba, where, I

for more than 20 years borrowed money in England at 4 per cent. and loaned it to farmers at 5 per cent. was quoted to Sir Edmund, but he was not prepared to admit that Canada could safely follow the example of those countries.

Distrusts Australian Experience

"New Zealand," he said, "is almost a perfect country. Nature has done everything possible for those small islands, and it seems possible to make a success of experiments there that would bring disaster anywhere else in the world." As to Australia, he dismissed the experience there by saying that London was complaining that Australia was continually coming for more and more money and even if their accounts did purport to show that their

Our Prize Homesteaders

The following article by F. B. Sulman, Blackfoot, Alta., was awarded the Fourth Prize in our recent Homesteaders' Competition

Euston Terminus, London. Amidst the bustle and shouting of railway officials, handshaking and good-wishes of friends and promises to return soon from the emigrants, the engine shrieks, and with mixed feelings of hope and regret our friends on the platform, whose smiling faces, in most cases, belied their real feelings, slowly faded from view, and we are off to the land of promise, "The Golden West." This is the inevitable result of what is known as the "Canadian Fever." In our case, the infection was taken from immigration pamphlets which periodically flooded the country. We knew we had at last found the life for which we were especially suited. We had seen pictures of waving grain and herds of fat cattle contentedly grazing on the luxuriant verdure of the prairie, and in every instance the farmer riding the machinery and enjoying a pipe, much to the admiration of his wife, who, reclining on the veranda, was meditating on their fast accumulating wealth with evident satisfaction. Undoubtedly this was the job we had looked for in vain in Old England, a job where the work was put out. Our success was doubly assured by careful preparation. Our outfit was purchased with a determination to take with us only absolute necessities, and consisted of a profusion of guns, fishing tackle, musical instruments, and last but not least, shiny brown leather leggings. Thus equipped we thought failure was an impossibility. We boarded the boat at Liverpool, about 2,000 in all, but will pass over our experiences while crossing the "herring pond," as this part of our journey could only be adequately described in language which the editor may not think suitable for publication. Arriving at St. John on Sunday we were perplexed as to how to secure provisions for our journey by rail, but soon found that the authorities, with a degree of forethought which was most touching, had provided an abundance of such suitable articles as peanuts, candies, etc., with a limited amount of such luxuries as bread, tea and sugar, at prices which had been evidently fixed in anticipation of the arrival of a delegation of railway magnates which flattered our vanity, more than it conserved our financial resources. The journey by rail was a picnic, and the spice of danger was not wanting, when we noticed that the rails were held down with what looked like large tacks. A feeling of safety returned, however, when we found the speed at which we were likely to travel. We were not allowed to waste our valuable time at the big cities, as we invariably passed through them at midnight, but we varied the monotony of the day with an occasional gopher hunt, and found many opportunities of studying the botany of Canada whenever the train ascended an incline.

In Camp at Saskatoon

Arriving at Saskatoon, we formed what was known as "canvas town," a collection of bell tents. We erected ours with great care, making sure that every rope was tight, and about midnight we were awakened by feeling a heavy wet mass lying across our faces. After reconnoitering in our nightshirts, we found that a heavy rain had shrunk the ropes and canvas past the breaking point, after which we carefully allowed for shrinking. Our energies were now centered in preparing for our 200-mile trip by trail, and our farming operations upon arrival. Here again, as at St. John, the same forethought had been shown for our requirements, and every description of farm implement and live stock had been accumulated for our benefit (at somewhat inflated

prices) and all our sagacity was used in selecting a suitable outfit. Eventually we found ourselves in possession of a "prairie schooner," plow, etc., not forgetting a scythe with which to put up hay. The only thing we now required was "power," and after much discussion, finally decided on a team of oxen, at the ridiculously low price of \$250. The owner assured us they were a "snap," as the beasts were broken to ride or drive, but by the time these philanthropists were through with us, the only things that were "broke" were ourselves.

Our team found an irresistible attraction in every bluff, slough or rock, and we were all thankful at our journey's end to find that our necks were whole. We prided ourselves on our dogged perseverance, as many who had started from Saskatoon were tempted to stay off at different points on the trail. One man, on coming to a rough looking part of the country, decided to "go in for ranching," and as he was the happy possessor of a cow, a calf and a cayouse pony, he was able to gratify his ambition. Our party being partly composed of ladies, we had to use the utmost care in navigating our team, and although we had acquired considerable skill in this line, we nearly came to grief in Eagle Creek. On arriving at the brow of the hill, we carefully locked one wheel with a rope and with a loud

merits of all these, with a layer of black loam four inches to two feet thick on top. This looked good to us, and being tired with our journey, we tossed a coin for priority of choice to save argument, and went straight to the land agent and entered on the various quarters as decided. By this time our finances had dwindled down to the vanishing point, and in order to recoup ourselves, we decided to go to work for a time on the new grade of the C.N.R., which was then being put through, but the playful disposition of my team, one of which in a good-humored attempt to help me out in an argument with the boss, kicked the latter into a slough, terminated my first attempt at railroad-ing rather abruptly. After a few more vain attempts to make a little money by freighting and locating other settlers on their homesteads, none of which proved very remunerative owing to a strong prejudice on the part of the oxen against travelling in any direction except east, which usually ended in my becoming totally lost, I at last decided to pull onto my claim and commence farming.

A Bear Hunt

We erected our tent near a bluff, and were all very pleased with our place, but our pleasure was short-lived, as soon after dark we heard the unmistakable growl of a bear. We could

had been aroused by the noise made by a bird, known, I believe, as the Night Hawk.

Much Free Advice

Our first care after this was to erect a house, which we built of dry poplar logs cut in the vicinity. This job at last became tedious, as the main trail passed close by, and almost every day someone passing would volunteer advice which always seemed an improvement. The constant alterations, however, were so troublesome that we at last decided to rush it to completion in our own way, and listened to all further suggestions with stoical smiles. Having placed the last sod on the roof we were contemplating a night's rest in a house for the first time since leaving England when to our dismay we found we had omitted to leave any space for a door. We remedied this defect with a saw next morning, and proudly entered our new home. We next determined to break some land to crop next year, and as we had gained some experience we knew which end of the plow to hitch the team to, and did not harness an ox in the handles thinking they were shafts. But for all that the plow had a most aggravating way of going wrong. It would either turn a furrow about nine inches deep, or else just mow off the grass, and as we were neither ditching nor putting up hay

we were very glad to see a team and rig pull up and our pleasure was intensified on discovering the driver to be the government farm instructor, before whose wisdom we expected our difficulties to melt like snow in June. After giving a little preliminary lecture on the virtue of a "club" in accelerating the speed of the particular animals we were trying to work, he cut a good sized one from a nearby bluff, and waving the instrument round he brought it into contact with what would some day be rump steak, with a yell that would have done credit to an Indian. But the unexpected always happens. The ox, no doubt being grateful for having a few flies knocked off stood still, a picture of bovine contentment, but the buggy team, being under the impression that a storm had broken, lit off across the prairie like a tornado and were out of sight before the instructor had finished giving expression to a few personal opinions on oxen, livery teams and green Englishmen. Making due allowance for the provocation, however, we assisted him in locating his rig, which

proved an easy task owing to the track being littered with provisions, bottles, bolts, etc., which gave it all the interest of a "paper chase." We found the outfit in a bluff, and with the aid of a little wire, and a few willows, he went on his way, and as we never saw him again we suppose he considered we had received all the instruction that was coming to us. We were certainly enlightened as to the possibilities of the English language. After this we soon managed to "get wise" as to the plow, and to do some fairly good work for ourselves, also a little for the neighbors, which helped out at the store. Things now went alright until one night we were enjoying a well-earned rest after a hard day's work, when it started to rain. Before long we heard splashes in the house, and as these increased we found it necessary to put up our umbrellas, and sitting up in bed the rest of the night. From this circumstance we came to the conclusion that one layer of sods was not sufficient to resist a Northwest deluge.

The First Winter

After this the winter soon came on, but having plenty of wood near we did

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A HOMESTEADER'S FIRST "DRIVER."
Scene on Farm of F. B. Sulman, Blackfoot, Alta.

yell to start the oxen were considerably surprised to find the wagon careering down the hill with a series of gyrations and leaps, which seemed like nothing so much as "looping the loop" in an earthquake. On sorting ourselves out at the bottom we found we had locked the front wheel. After a series of similar stunts, we arrived in a rain storm at the site of Lloydminster, which was then conspicuous by its absence.

Lots of Land

We had now reached that period when it was necessary to get right down to business. We had travelled about 5,000 miles in order to farm, and it now dawned upon us that the first necessity for farming, was land. Here arose a difficulty, not that the commodity in question was at all scarce, on the contrary, there was a superabundance of the article. There was land everywhere, in fact we were unable to walk without stepping on it. We travelled a day's journey in every direction, and found land suitable for every industry, including lumbering, brickmaking, gravel pits, and health resorts, until one day four of us struck a section that seemed to combine the

not be mistaken as we had seen the grisley variety in the London Zoological gardens, so we placed all our belongings round the wall of the tent to form a barricade, and piled everything that could be used as a weapon in the centre, not forgetting to load all our firearms. So we sat out the night, resolved to sell our lives dearly. With the dawn our fears vanished, but only to be renewed again at night, when we heard the same growls as before, and realizing that we could not share our farm with such a partner, two of us decided to rid the country of such a menace or die in the attempt. After seeing to the priming of our guns, and hastily sticking a carving knife in our belts we stealthily crept out into the night, and had no difficulty in tracking the monster through several bluffs, when at last I caught sight of his grim form in some brush. We crept noiselessly toward him till we were within about twenty yards, when, at a given signal, we gave him the contents of our guns, immediately reloading and pouring in another broadside to make sure. We then rushed forward with our knives, but were very much relieved when we came up to a charred poplar stump. We discovered next day that our fears

The Mail Bag

MAJOR CURRIE AND THE WIRE DUTY

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 22, 1912.
The Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

We note the letter from Major Currie, in your issue of October 16, in which he states that he is not a member of the government, and therefore it would not be possible for him to have this inside information, which he claimed to the Sarnia Fence Company he possessed, regarding the removal of wire from the free list.

The official list shows Major J. A. Currie as Conservative member in the Dominion House for North Simcoe. Apparently the Major is endeavoring to draw the line very close by inferring that no member of Parliament is a member of the government unless he is a cabinet minister, and we, not being politicians, did not recognize this fine distinction. The Major, however, endeavored to strike terror to our hearts by stating that before the end of the present year the government would take wire, for farm fencing, off the free list, and place a duty on it, which would result in the steel interests getting control of the wire market, and in that event our life would be very short and we had better accept his offer to take us into the merger. That he made these statements he makes no attempt to deny. In support of our statement, we refer you to the Toronto papers of July 18, which referred to the merger being formed. We also enclose herewith a clipping from the Boston Commercial, which is interesting. The Imperial Steel and Wire Company of Collingwood is the company whom Major Currie represented when he made the statements to us.

There is no question but that earnest efforts have been made to complete this merger. How successful they will be depends largely in the concerted action of the farmers in opposing, through their members, any change in the free entry of wire for fence purposes.

As to our motive being an endeavor to get free advertising some one has to take the stand in opposition to the merger and we have been backing up our policy by publishing broadcast our prices, which manufacturer and farmer can read and compare, and this information has reacted to the benefit of the farmer at the expense of mergers and combines, and naturally they squeal when hit in so sensitive a place as their pocket book.

Yours truly,

SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.

By Jno. A. McCrae,

Secy.-Treas.

Note.—The clipping from the Boston Commercial referred to is published in another column under the head "The Tariff in Canada."

HOW TO GET AN ELEVATOR

Editor, Guide:—Just a word on the local elevator situation. I am pleased to be able to state that The Grain Growers' Grain company has been successful in securing an elevator for us at Durban for this season's crop. Material has already arrived and it is expected work will soon be progressing favorably.

The means we have adopted in getting this elevator are as follows: The Grain Growers' Grain company agreed that if the farmers in this district subscribed for about twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of The Grain Growers' Grain company stock, paying 20 per cent. cash, balance in six and nine months, they would guarantee us an elevator and take care of our street wheat, and would, as soon as possible, keep a man in our elevator twelve months of the year for the purpose of handling commodities which the farmers must purchase during the year, such as coal, flour, lumber and machinery and other commodities, as well as grain. You will notice that we have subscribed considerably more stock than is necessary to build the elevator. Possibly \$8,000.00 will be sufficient for a 30,000 bushel house, containing a large number of car load bins, cleaning in and weighing out, and the balance of six thousand dollars is necessary for the financing of street wheat and handling other commodities.

Now, to my mind here is an opportunity to create a great system of line elevators throughout the West with our own money. We pay for them ourselves and we own them. We surely have been an easy mark when we pay for the building, maintenance and running expenses and let the other fellow own the elevators, control the men that run them, run them to suit themselves, and if the men that run them do not carry out instructions they can find others that will. Then again, in this case we will have charge of the men that operate these elevators, for if the elevators are run right they are a good thing, but if they are run wrong they are a bad thing.

I understand that a number of other points are taking the same action as we have. I should like very much that those points that are acting in this matter would let the people hear from them, as it would be encouraging to other points who have not acted, and would be the means of getting all points to move in one direction.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
President Durban Branch, Man. G.G.A.

THE HOME MARKET

The following open letter has been addressed to the Canadian Home Market association, by Geo. W. Atkinson, of Ceylon, Sask.:

Gentlemen:—I wish to acknowledge receipt of your twenty-five articles on the Home Market. The facts and arguments contained in this pamphlet I presume you wish to have considered your defence of protection and the basis for

return for the denial of a market that invites us?

Sir William Whyte speaks of the necessity of industrial centres to the Western farmer's prosperity, and Mr. N. P. Lambert says the natural course of trade is east and west. Both statements are true, but each contains an assumption that is absolutely untrue. Industrial centres are no more essential to the farmers than the farmers to industrial centres. These are the two legs upon which a community must walk. But why assume that one will not develop like the other when the need arises, except it be given an unfair advantage? Natural resources and an enterprising population brought industrial centres with their attendant prosperity to the Mississippi Valley without any special nursing. Why will not the same causes produce the same effect in the Saskatchewan Valley? And if east and west trade is natural, why is north and south trade unnatural? Whom will it injure, and how?

Mr. Lambert complains of the increasing amounts of Canadian exports via United States ports. For heaven's sake, why shouldn't there be, when Canadian routes are utterly inadequate? Does Canada exist for her railroads, or the railroads for Canada?

Prof. Leacock's article would be more illuminating if they did not leave out so many factors that would affect the conclusion of his argument, for instance, the fact that insofar as a tariff is protective it is not a producer of revenue (to the government) and vice versa. Also, that a duty will yield more revenue

a country is to keep the government poor and dependent on the approval of its citizens for all public expenditures. The blue million dollars received automatically each year by the provinces from the Dominion treasury I consider the most vicious feature of Canadian government finance. It furnishes a pretext for continuing a tariff that produces more revenue than is needed by the general government, and constitutes a bribe to local governments to continue the system after it may be discredited in the public mind and conscience.

In his survey of the field for possible sources of federal revenue it is strange that this student of finance should have overlooked the one tax that today is more discussed than any other except the tariff. I refer to the tax on land values (including franchise values, which are really capitalized privileges in land). This source alone has been repeatedly shown to be sufficient to supply all necessary revenue, both local and general; is easy and certain of collection; does not burden, but rather relieves industry; and expands in exact proportion to the growing needs of government. The professor cannot object that the Single Tax is the untried dream of a visionary theorist, for it is already in successful operation in many parts of the West, and is destined soon to become the sole basis of revenue of the Prairie Provinces.

Our financial authority cites these more than doubtful advantages of the indirect tax: It is not felt; it is disguised in the price of the article purchased; the citizen pays it at the time of his greatest prosperity; he can evade a portion of the tax by curtailing his purchases. He neglects to state that the indirect tax, after its first payment, reappears again and again, in larger and larger amounts in an ever-widening circle, bearing with an ever-increasing weight on the shoulders of industry, until we never know of a certainty when it is finally paid. All we can tell is that the government receives much the smallest portion and the ultimate consumer pays the accumulated total, even though in the case of a protected home producer, the public exchequer receives no share whatsoever.

An indirect tax, of which the tariff is the leading example, is a burden on the implements and processes of industry. It is like tying the load of a pack animal onto its head and legs instead of placing it on the back of the beast.

A revenue tariff has serious faults, but protection adds to these the building up of powerful interests forever demanding more protection,—interests that arrogantly assume their own desires to be more important than the needs of the nation. This is what we are asked to assume in order to build up the Home Market. And the ridiculous and impudent assumption is made that the Home Market will not come without it! The Home Market will come anyway. Nothing but arbitrary restrictions can keep it away. But let it come as a mendicant at the start, and it will never cease begging until it is choked off by force.

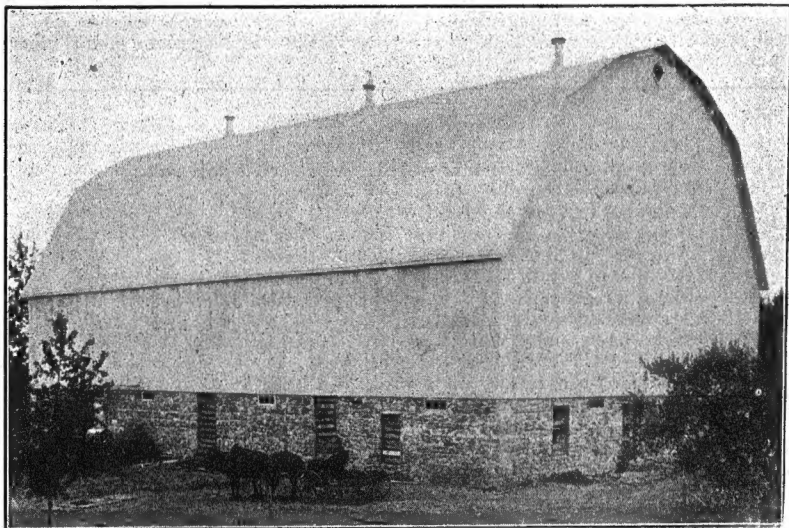
The Home Market, to be economic, must be reciprocal. The market on the farm must correspond with the market in the industrial centre. To burden either for the benefit of the other must destroy the balance between the two, and hinder production. Let me build a toll-gate across every road entering my town, and I will soon show you a thriving Home Market. But will the community be richer?

Mr. Lambert admits that the binder twine industry will not pay dividends.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



Mixed Farming—Barn, 60 by 100, on Farm of George Magowan, Gilbert Plains, Man.

the stand Canadian manufacturers have taken against the farmers' demands.

I venture in reply, not as a Western farmer, but as a citizen of Canada, to give my reasons for considering the position of the manufacturers and railroads detrimental to the best interests of the country, both East and West, and that the unfortunate schism that has occurred was caused by the resistance of demands both just and moderate. In addition, I would call in question the whole theory of protection, remarking that if it can find no stronger defence than your twenty-five articles its position must be weak indeed.

The burden of your pamphlet in the main seems to be a plea for protection as a means of developing the Home Market. The farmers' demands of two years ago, and reiterated since, did not constitute, in any sense, an attack on the principle of protection. It was merely relief that they asked from galling burdens. It was a market that they wanted for their crops after they were produced. But since they asked for bread and were given a stone, they have felt impelled to suspicion the whole tariff system that was conjured to deny them relief. Thousands are today asking, what is this Home Market, that it should constitute a permanent burden in the shape of higher prices on our necessities? What are we getting in

and yield it more certainly if levied on a commodity consumed but not produced in the country. Also, on an article that is produced at home, a low tariff will return more revenue than a high one. But these admissions would have made it necessary for him to defend protection on its own merits. The professor draws a true distinction between direct and indirect taxes, and rightfully edges the strong points in favor of the direct tax, but says "it has, too, the defects of its qualities," pointing out one defect. Then he proceeds to show that no direct tax is available for federal purposes, because all are already exploited locally to the limit. Now, if I can show that his alleged defect is not a defect at all but an advantage, and can also point out a direct tax that he has overlooked, which is ample for all legitimate needs of government and to which no valid objection can be raised then I believe the boards will be cleared for the Direct Tax.

The learned professor's alleged defect of the direct tax is "that it must be paid on the allotted day, whether the time of payment suits the citizen or not." Now, I hold that this annual reminder that governments cost money is a most effective means of causing the citizen to watch what his tax-money is spent for. The only safe system for

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

CAN CHILDREN KNOW THE TRUTH AND KEEP THEIR INNOCENCE?

One of our readers asks us if children can be told the truth concerning the origin of life and keep their purity and innocence. She says that she believes they ought to be told by the time they are fifteen or sixteen but that it seems dreadful to think of children of seven or eight knowing about these things. I want to say right here to any of you parents who have not told your children before they reach the age of fifteen, don't bother. They will know already.

I quite see the point of view of this mother and I cannot help feeling with her that I would rather a small child did not know about these things, but the question is not whether your child shall be told but whether you or someone else will tell him. It is usually the children of a vulgar family whom you will find talking most about these things. Are you going to leave it to them to teach your little boy or girl that the origin of life is a vulgar, shameful thing?

Do you suppose for a minute that any child reaches the age of twelve years without knowing how his own or his playmate's baby brother came into the world? I don't believe it. As to the difficulty of telling; if you men and women who have reached years of discretion tremble to tell your children whom you dearly love about these things, don't you think it is rather too delicate a matter to leave to any little ten or twelve-year-old of precocious tendencies?

Do you know—and if you don't you should—that in schools all over our land, youths of from fourteen to eighteen years are telling their girl chums that all girls come into their knowledge of life by experience? Are you mothers going to let your girls go out from your care daily without a single word of warning against this dangerous sophistry?

I wish I dare tell you what I know about the conditions that existed a few years ago in just one country school district in Manitoba, which was the very pink of respectability. There was in that school a small group of girls from two very cultured families. For nearly a year those girls lived in terror of a certain family of boys who went home by the same road, and yet they never thought of telling their parents because they knew instinctively that the mention of such topics would meet with their disapproval. At last a big brother of one of the girls started to school. He discovered how things were, thrashed two or three of the boys and cleared the atmosphere. It is because I know that this kind of thing has happened, and will happen again, that I urgently advise parents to give this matter their serious attention.

We have books to help in introducing the subject, "How to Tell the Truth to Children," 5 cents, "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," 10 cents, and "The Nobility of Boyhood," 50 cents a copy.

PREVENTS UNHAPPINESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am enclosing five cents for a copy of the booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I think this is a subject of vital importance and one on which mothers should bestow more thought, as a false conception of life's great truths has often led to years of unhappiness, quite unnecessary, and to thoughts painful because degraded, therefore not in accordance with nature.

Sincerely yours,
WOULD BE HELPER.

THRESHERS AND RAIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been living in Saskatchewan for nearly five years, I find it quite a change, for my previous home was in B.C. One misses the beach and parks, but the prairie has its advantage. The worst thing I mind is rain when you have threshers. We had them a month last year and we are at our third week this year and it is raining to-night.

I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers' page and also the many helpful hints for mothers, for we have two children. I will enclose five cents for the booklet "How to Tell the Truth to Children" which I hope I will find a help to me.

A MOTHER.

NOT WELL ENOUGH SETTLED FOR A CLUB

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is with the greatest of pleasure each week I peruse the pages you are the esteemed editor of. You are surely one of the few who find it your duty to help us lonesome people so far from kind friends on this lonely prairie.

I am hoping to see the day when we women may share our equal rights. I think the laws of Alberta very unjust and selfish pertaining to our side.

We live in a very backward locality. We have nothing in the social line. I should like to see a club in our immediate vicinity, but we are so far from our neighbors that miles would have to be covered to get even a quorum.

I should like to receive the booklets "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "Maternity," enclosed please find ten cents to cover cost of same.

Some future day I hope to be able to see the benefit of the teachings from the above pamphlets. I truly see the precaution that is necessary in this day and age and I think it is becoming more and more plain that we mothers must lay aside this mock modesty and be a true friend to our sons and daughters and make them feel that they would rather confide in us than in strangers.

I wish this department of The Grain Growers' Guide every success and hope we may be able to have more than one page devoted to us.

Yours sincerely,
MOTHER OF TWO.

ANXIOUS TO DO HER DUTY

My Dear Miss Beynon:—This is my first letter to the Homemakers' page. It is nearly always the first page I read and I must say I think it must be a great

A PRAYER

These are the gifts I fain would ask of thee, Spirit serene—
Strength for the daily task;
Courage to face the road;
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's load,
And for the hours of rest that come between,
An inward joy in all things heard and seen.
These are the sins I fain would have thee take away—
Malice and cold disdain;
Hot anger, sullen hate;
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of a common day.

—Henry Van Dyke.

help to a great many women, especially the ones on the prairie farm.

You will no doubt think me selfish because I am writing because I want something myself.

I have three dear little children, two boys and a baby girl, my oldest boy will soon be old enough to attend school. I am anxious to do my duty by my children like most mothers are and I think perhaps the little booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children" will be a help to me, as I find them curious about different things now that I hardly know how to explain to them and I know the country school won't improve their mind in that direction.

If I could only settle down to write my thoughts after reading some of your articles, which often touch me on the right spot, you would certainly be bothered with some lengthy epistles from me. But probably you would only need an extra waste paper basket.

Enclosed please find stamps to cover the expense for the three booklets "How to Teach the Truth to Children," "The Most Beautiful Story in the World" and "Mother and Babe."

MOTHER OF BABE.

A STATUE TO THE PIONEER WOMAN

At the recent Dry Farming Congress held in Lethbridge, Alberta, it was decided to erect a statue to the Pioneer Woman, a suggestion which caught the fancy of the convention and the idea grew and spread like a prairie fire in the fall.

A good many of the farm women there had been pioneer women themselves. I suppose you all know what that means? They had to put up with houses where the frost traced wonderful patterns on their windows almost to the exclusion of the light, where there was only one room to be parlor and dining room and kitchen, and in the winter time they threaded their way among the men who sat about the stove reaching to the damper with their feet from several different angles. They scrubbed floors and baked and ironed and sewed and made a little go a long way without complaining.

There was nothing very heroic or sensational about their work, but it opened up a wonderful new country and has paved the way for the fairer and more comfortable Middle West where many of the farm houses have furnaces and water works and power washers and gasoline stoves, telephones and automobiles.

Somebody, however, had to do the drudgery that preceded this desirable state of things and because our mothers did it cheerfully and uncomplainingly it seems a very fitting and beautiful thing to erect a monument to these pioneer women. It is suggested that it be erected on the International Boundary Line, an international tribute to a motherhood of which any nation might well be proud.

RUFFIANLY OPPONENTS SCALP YOUNG WOMEN Mob Parades as Trophies Hair Torn from Girls' Heads and Fragments of Clothing

When Mr. Lloyd-George addressed a public meeting a few days ago in a Welsh village, several women and girls rose in the audience and asked a question

about votes for women. Anti-suffragists attacked them with amazing savagery, knocked them down, beat and kicked them, stripped them almost naked, tore handfuls of hair from their heads, and attempted indecent assaults upon them. One woman was thrown bodily over a hedge; one was blinded, and all were badly hurt. The assailants afterward paraded the village showing bunches of hair and fragments of underclothing as trophies of their prowess. None of them have been arrested.

The English press is unanimous in condemnation of the outrages.

The Liverpool Courier says: "The more realistic photographs taken of the scene are unprintable in a decent paper. The whole affair is a ghastly anti-climax to our superior condemnations of lynch law in America."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE Mexican Sauce

Cook a fourth of a cupful each of chopped onion, red and green peppers, in a fourth of a cupful of butter, or beef dripping, until soft. Add four tablespoonfuls of flour and, when smooth, one and a half cupfuls of boiling water or brown stock, and one cupful of stewed tomato. Cook ten minutes, then season with salt.

Norwegian Salad

To two cupfuls of cold cooked macaroni add a tablespoonful of chopped onion, a cupful of cut celery and a fourth of a cupful each of red and green peppers, chopped. Moistened with French dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

Orange Puffs, Orange Sauce

Make a cake mixture using half a cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar, two eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and half a teaspoonful of orange extract. Bake in muffin pans and serve hot with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce

Mix half a cupful of sugar with one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add a cupful of boiling water and boil five minutes. Add the grated rind and juice of two oranges and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Ham Timbales

To one cupful of lean chopped ham add half a cupful of stale bread crumbs and one cupful of cream sauce made with one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne; add a slightly beaten egg and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Pour into buttered timbale molds or small cups and bake in a pan of boiling water for twenty minutes. Arrange on a platter or on individual dishes and surround with drawn butter sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Drawn Butter Sauce

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, gradually add two tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of boiling water. When smooth and cooked sufficiently, add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper.

Salmon Jelly Salad

Soften one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of cold water; add half a cupful of boiling water, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Strain and place the bowl in ice water; stir until it begins to stiffen, then add one cupful of cold flaked salmon, half a cupful of finely cut celery and two tablespoonfuls of peas. When stiff enough, fill small individual molds, which have been wet with cold water, and chill. Turn out upon lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise.

Damp shoes may be given a high polish in a few seconds if a drop or two of paraffin oil be added to the blacking. This also prevents the leather from cracking.

Condensed or evaporated milk will keep longer if the two holes made to pour out of are sealed by shaking the can until a bubble forms over each opening.

When melting chocolate for cake-filling, if the inside of the pan is first rubbed with a little butter, it keeps the chocolate from sticking to the pan and prevents waste when removing it.

An experienced camper told us how to scale fish by a method that is worth knowing. He holds the fish by its tail in scalding hot water just half a minute. After such treatment the scales or skin can be removed very easily.

A window seat in the kitchen, besides affording a cosy resting-spot, will serve as a cover for many unsightly, though necessary articles. The dusting outfit may be kept there, or kindling or wood for the stove, or the family's overshoes, even the supply of kitchen linens, such as towels and aprons; or the laundry supplies, if the kitchen is also the laundry, or old newspapers whose uses are so numerous.

A menu book should be a part of every kitchen equipment. Make out the menus for a week ahead and so avoid the daily recurrence of "What shall we eat today?" Mark with a red cross any new dishes that met with popular approval and blue-pencil those which failed to please the family appetite. A moment's glance through its pages will often help to suggest dishes for coming menus when it becomes difficult to think of something to cook. Keep several pages in the back of the book for company menus. Write the names of the persons entertained above the menu, so that a repetition of the meal will not occur when the same guests assemble at your board again.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg - - - - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning - - - Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred. W. Green - - - - Moose Jaw

The car problem is becoming acute throughout the Province. I think it would mend matters if we appointed at once a man for the next two months whose business would be to find out authoritatively how matters stood along certain lines of railways and at once inform the Grain Commission and the Railway Commission as well. It is a well known fact here that cars are idle on sidings where they are not wanted while farmers in other districts are threshing on the ground. I think you would be justified in calling together the directors to consider the advisability of doing something along the lines suggested above.

JOHN EVANS,

Dist. Organizer, Nutana.

Mr. Evans; Dear Sir:—Yours of October 11th inst. to hand. I fully expect all kinds of difficulty in the next two months re cars and I have tried to get each of our associations to appoint a look out committee to operate at their shipping point and get the exact information regarding exact conditions prevailing there. We certainly could get information if we went at it right. What does our association exist but for this? If the local association cannot secure this information at the local shipping point, what on earth is the use of having the local association? Note what Sovereign branch is going to do. Suppose you appoint a committee to find out at your shipping point how many unfilled orders are on the car order book each day; how many cars are supplied; who gets them; where they are loaded; if the grain for which the car was ordered goes into the car; how many cars were loaded at the loading platforms and how many at the elevators; if any delay occurred in the loading of the cars and what was the cause; if there is any fictitious names on the car order book and if all the farmers who have ordered cars had grain of their own to ship at the time of placing the order; how many foreign cars are on the switch each day; how long cars stood on the switch before loading commenced; how long did the loading operation take both at the elevators and platform and how long did the cars stay there after they were loaded and how long did it take the railway companies after they did move them to take them to their destination. Such information and much more of vital importance is easily acquired by a live committee from the local association, and would be, as you say, of tremendous value to this office when it becomes necessary to appear before the railway companies or government in behalf of reforms or in defence of the farmers position.

I have already been in communication with the Grain Commission two or three times and I have assurance that men will be immediately appointed on their behalf to endeavor to discover the facts as they are. You say it is well known that cars are standing idle on sidings where they are not needed, while farmers in other districts are threshing and putting grain on the ground for the lack of cars. The reasons for this might be discovered, for instance, a lot of cars might be sent into a district, say Saskatoon, and a big rain or snow storm come on and stop threshing operations, while in the Moose Jaw district there might not be any rain or snow storm and it would be hardly fair for the Moose Jaw people to commence to clamor for the cars to be sent from Saskatoon to Moose Jaw because by the time the cars arrived in Moose Jaw, there might be a storm in Moose Jaw and fine weather in Saskatoon. We must get high enough up, brother, in our investigation and stock-taking, to see over the whole farm. Meantime the Executive meets on October 29.

F. W. G.

Co-operation the Cry

Upon this date an association was formed to be styled the Cabri Grain Growers' association and to be a part of the general association of which you

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

are secretary-treasurer. To start with, we have a membership of twenty, with good prospects for one hundred members. Please advise what fee per member I should remit to you. Also mail me such literature as is necessary to inform myself concerning the association, particularly with reference to Co-operative stores.

P. H. GOSSARD,
Sec'y Cabri Association.

With the object of arousing interest in the work of the association, the second annual Harvest Home supper and dance was held by the Rozilee branch on September 27. There was a large gathering of all the most prominent farmers of the district and their ladies and a very enjoyable time was spent. During the evening the secretary was very busy canvassing the guests and impressing upon them the necessity for combining to help forward the good work, with the happy result that a number of new members have already been enrolled, while others have announced their intention of joining. This branch is now organized on a very sound footing. During the summer the meetings have been well attended and great interest is shown by the members in the work of the association.

BERNARD H. BUTLER,
Sec'y Rozilee Association.

Enclosed you will find a resolution passed by our association regarding the Weyburn-Lethbridge line. The situation in this district is acute and there cannot be too much pressure brought to bear on the railway company to get them to do as they promised in the spring. In this district the crops run from 30 to 600 acres and all the land is taken up and only a few have more than 320 acres. The majority of crops run from 100 to 300 acres and shipping in carload lots is out of the question on account of the distance to market. For that reason we are very much at the mercy of the elevator combine, having to accept lower grades, lower prices and short weight rather than turn around and haul the load sixty miles home, especially when the coal bin is empty.

A. W. LINNELL,
Sec'y Wood River Branch.

To the Hon. Frank Cochrane,
Minister of Railways,
Ottawa.

Whereas the country adjacent to the proposed Weyburn-Lethbridge railway is thickly settled and whereas the railway company published their intention of building and operating one hundred miles west of Viceroy during 1912, and whereas the farmers in the vicinity of said proposed railway have, in view of this promise, largely increased their acreage under crop, and whereas the present excellent harvest shows a large amount of grain to be marketed, and whereas the distance from a market at the present time is impracticable, being from forty to one hundred miles, and whereas many homesteaders have been here from three to five years and have exhausted their resources and the return from grain marketed under present conditions gives little above the cost of hauling; therefore be it resolved, that we, the Wood River Grain Growers' association, ask the Right Honorable Minister of Railways to use his utmost endeavor with the C.P.R. to induce them to complete the portion of Weyburn-Lethbridge line promised in order that the settlers may get relief during 1912.

Dear Mr. Green:—I am interested in the subject of co-operation and co-partnership in business, and am making a special study of the subject while in England. I understand that the G.G.A. is practicing co-operation as far as possible, and that you are carrying on an educational campaign to extend the movement. Have you any person in England studying this question in the interests of your association? If so,

please let me have his name and address. I shall be pleased if I can be of any service to you. Kindly let me have a copy of your constitution for a local branch and any literature you may have in connection with your organization.

A. F. CUSHING,
London, England.

A. F. Cushing, Esq:—

Yours of the 27th ultimo to hand re co-operation and the Grain Growers. I am enclosing you under separate cover some statements which may give you the information you require. We have no one, in so far as I am aware, especially studying co-operation in England. We have talked over the question of appointing a committee to do that very thing, however.

The farmers' movement consists of three provincial associations, namely, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. We have some fifty thousand members enrolled in these, but we have found it necessary to organize subsidiary institutions; one for handling grain—Grain Growers' Grain company—and another for operating elevators and handling other commodities—the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company; and in Alberta they are about to organize another one to perform the double function. We are finding the necessity for capital and for trained men and realizing that in a wider application of co-operation in our purchasing, as well as selling, farmers in the West may expect improved conditions. In addition to this, a closer study of the business of general citizenship duties we expect will enable us to secure proper methods and system of exchange between the artisan and farmer.

I should be very pleased to have another letter from you giving me any information you may be able to offer along these lines, as we farmers in this country are only at the A. B. C. of the business.

F. G.

Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.00, being for twenty-five constitutions and twenty-five membership tickets. I acknowledge herewith receipt of literature and samples of membership tickets, etc., mailed on the 16th inst. If there is some coming to you for literature, kindly advise when forwarding constitutions and tickets. Our association has grown up to 25 and will grow more after threshing is over.

GEORGE SIMON,
Sec'y Sedley Branch.

Good, growing. Thanks. Wake up, boys! Have you got to work on our recent circular?

F. G.

I am sending you membership fees for six new members. Our association is growing slowly.

J. A. REID,
Sec'y Pleasant Valley G.G.A.

That is good. Growing, growing; regular meetings; live, clean, educating times will surely follow.

F. G.

A Spring of Living Water

Yours of the 16th inst. to hand and contents noted. You wished to know exactly where our branch is located. Our branch is located on section 4, township 35, range 17, west of third. That is, in the town or townsite of Springwater, on the Biggar-Calgary branch of the G.T.P. We call our branch the Springwater branch of the Sask. G.G.A. As yet I have received no literature from you, but hope to receive same soon. Enclosed please find order for \$10.00.

J. R. FORBES,
Sec'y Springwater Branch.

Good. Thanks. We like to know who and where you are.

Forty Members

Enclosed find \$1.00 for two membership fees, making our branch an even forty members. Will you please send me half a dozen buttons. I don't know

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. B. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKesque, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

what the price is, but will send it on receipt of them.

BERNARD McKAY,
Sec'y Ogema Branch.

Thanks, 25c each or \$5.00 per box of 25, cash with order.

Please find enclosed \$9.00 Central dues on 18 members of Green Briar association, also \$1.00 due Central for tickets. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

JOHN McCONACHIE,
Sec'y Green Briar Association.

Thanks. Any chance for life members?

Enclosed please find \$1.50 fees for three members.

GEORGE CHURCHILL,
Sec'y Rama Association.

Thank you. Get more members.

CAR LEAKING

Today car No. 7874, A. F. and Santa Fe line, passed through Yellow Grass leaking wheat. Car appeared to be in poor condition. Trusting this will be published in The Guide for the good of the Grain Growers.

W. J. SMITH,
Yellow Grass, Sask.
Oct. 27, 1912.

Spectres of the Night

This 187 page book is described by Will Carleton, the famous poet, as "interestingly revolutionary." It is a Saskatchewan Grain Grower's startling view of some of the riddles of creation. He holds the earth to be a hollow sphere and the interior of the earth is the laboratory of life, where all life is originated and later spreads to the surface through the openings at the poles. If Cook and Peary had continued they would have reached a "Garden of Eden" beyond the frozen north.

50 CENTS POSTPAID

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Good Snap for Farmers

10,000 Cords of good Poplar
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Apply to Y. FLYK, Krenzburg, Man.

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And Why Drugs Are Being Used Less and Less for That Purpose

The custom of Internal Bathing for keeping the intestines pure, clean and free from poisonous matter—curing constipation, biliousness, and the more serious diseases which they bring on—has become so popular and so scientifically correct in its application as to merit the most serious consideration. Drugs for this purpose have proven that their doses must be constantly increased to be effective, that they force Nature instead of assisting her, and, once taken, must be continued.

On the contrary, the scientifically constructed Internal Bath gently assists Nature and is infinitely more thorough in cleanliness than any drug.

The J. B. L. Cascade, now being used and praised by thousands and prescribed by many eminent physicians, is now being shown and explained by Harry Mitchell, 466 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Its action is so simple and natural as to immediately appeal to your common sense. That is the reason for its great and deserved popularity.

Send now for booklet, "Why Man of To-day is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," to Charles A. Tyrrell, Room 741-2, 280 College Street, Toronto.

Press Opinions

What Journals East and West Say Regarding Recent Events which Have Brought the Farmers' Cause Into the Limelight

Oppose Free Trade With Britain

The Western grain growers are as loyal as other citizens of Canada. They differ with the Eastern manufacturers on the question of tariff. Last week, while the manufacturers were in convention at Ottawa, The Grain Growers' Guide sent a telegram to the president of the Manufacturers' association. It contained a pinch of the sugar of opinion and a pinch of political salt.

The manufacturers of Canada are as much opposed to free trade with Great Britain as they are to free trade with the United States, and little can be gained by shutting eyes to that fact. The Western grain growers probably want a greater preference to or free trade with Great Britain, within five or ten years, in order that their cost of living may be reduced. It is unfair to inject in either case the question of loyalty to Great Britain. Business comes first. Business bracketed with loyalty comes second. The interests of Eastern manufacturers and Western farmers despite all this, are not so far apart as would appear. Early steps should be taken to arrange the suggested conference. We think, too, that a close examination of the present tariff would reveal a fairly lengthy list of articles upon which the British preference could be increased to the benefit of the Canadian consumer and without any detriment to the Canadian industrial producer. — Toronto Monetary Times.

The "Imperialist" Manufacturers

Referring to the way in which The Guide telegram was received by the Canadian Manufacturers' association, the Halifax Chronicle concludes a strong editorial with the following:—

And yet these are the people who talked most flamboyantly of "patriotism" and "saving the Empire," last September, when the farmers were seeking wider markets for the disposal of their products. Loyalty and trade are as far apart as the poles, when the millionaires' pockets are concerned. They don't propose to "save the Empire" by lowering the tariff wall against British goods. They are not ready to sacrifice any of their protection for the sake of patriotism. They want the farmers and the fishermen and the great mass of the plain people to do the "Empire saving" for them.

Something of Greater Interest

The Grain Growers' Guide has not yet ceased to wage an aggressive warfare against the protected interests of Canada and still contends that reciprocity would deliver a body blow to these manufacturers. It seems about time that this publication settled down to something of greater interest to Canada generally.—Wainwright Star.

How to Bind East and West

The manufacturers are quite right in saying that the question cannot be settled by a telegram. But there is no reason why the manufacturers and grain growers should not get together. The Western farmers are told that they must sacrifice the American market for the sake of patriotism. Suppose they agree to this, on condition that the manufacturers sacrifice a part of their protection for patriotism. Would not this be an ideal way to bind the West and the East together in one glad, sweet song?—Port Arthur Chronicle.

Everyone Should Make a Will

Most people dread lawyer's fees, or else they think they have not enough property to bother with in considering a will.

Both are wrong. Everybody, rich or poor, young or old, should make a will. There is no telling what serious trouble and expense may arise from this neglect, no matter how little property you may have. For 85c you, yourself in your own home, can make a will that will stand in any court in the land.

This will has been thoroughly tested by some of the best legal talent of Canada and found to be unbreakable. Send for yours today. You can obtain a Bax Legal Will Form, together with full and simple directions and sample will, for 85c, from the Bax Will Form Co., Room 152, 280 College Street, Toronto. For sale by all druggists and stationers, or may be obtained from the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.

Thinks Proposal Foolish

The Grain Growers Guide is considered by some opposition organs to have made a smart move when it suggested to the Canadian Manufacturers' association that they co-operate with the Grain Growers in urging upon the Borden government an increase in the British preference. This is supposed to be a practical test of the manufacturer's loyalty but the sensible side of the matter is suggested by the Montreal Gazette when it says that those who go farthest in advocacy of this idea forget that Canada is a British country as much as England, and that the British subject resident in Canada deserves from the Canadian government at least as much consideration in an industrial way as the British subject resident in Yorkshire. —Amherst (N.S.) News.

Doubts Good from Conference

The Grain Growers' Guide sent a characteristic message to the Canadian Manufacturers' association, in session at Ottawa, and the association sent a characteristic message in reply. The Guide suggested that the manufacturers join hands with the Grain Growers in an effort to bind Canada closer to the Mother Country by urging the Canadian government to reduce the tariff against British imports to half that charged on American imports, this being a tangible form of showing patriotism, upholding the Union Jack and of demonstrating that there is no desire in Canada for political union with the United States. The association replied that the attitude of the C.M.A. on the subject of the British Preference had already been set forth in resolutions, after long and careful consideration, but that the association would be prepared to enter into a conference with representative Western interests concerning the matter, though no adequate consideration of the proposal was possible at the closing hours of the convention.

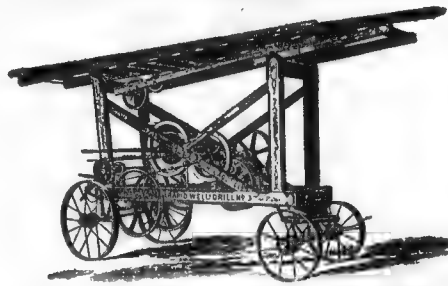
What good could come of a conference such as referred to in the Manufacturers' reply and how likely was the association to accept the suggestion of the Grain Growers' message?—a challenge some of the papers called it. At the present time, the interests of the East and those of the West are almost diametrically opposed. How long this may continue to be so is hard to say. Already the manufacturers of the East are flocking to the West to erect new warehouses and factories and in the course of time a much larger proportion of the requirements of the West will be manufactured on the spot instead of being shipped from the East. At the same time, however, the farming interests will be increasing more rapidly than the manufacturing interests, so that the influence of the latter is bound to make a small enough showing, relatively speaking, for many long years to come. It would be a bold man who would predict what will develop out of these apparently diverse interests in the coming decade.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Watching Guide's Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the three great farmers' associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, numbering about fifty thousand of the leading farmers of the three provinces, has been considerably in the limelight of late. As pointed out by the Hamilton Times, its discussion with the Toronto News on the tariff and Reciprocity was quite a lesson to our Toronto contemporary, and later its telegram to the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association re reciprocity and preferential tariff with Britain caused a lot of discussion and comment. Now it has embarked on a unique method of ascertaining the opinion of its 25,000 subscribers. The Guide announces that it will hold a referendum vote on the following eight questions, (the questions are then quoted in full).—Hamilton Times.

Continued on Page 22

AUSTIN WELL-DIGGING AND PROSPECTING MACHINERY

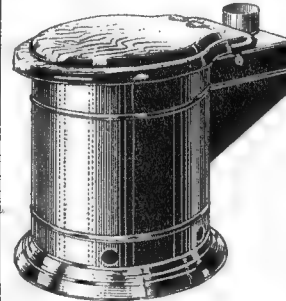


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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Steel Interests Interview Dominion Government

REQUEST TARIFF PROTECTION OR RENEWAL OF BOUNTIES

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 26, 1912.—Representatives of all the steel interests met the ministers of the Government at Ottawa on Friday, October 25, asking increased tariff protection on steel products or if the government will not immediately increase the tariff, they want a temporary renewal of the bounties pending a permanent revision of the tariff. We understand that the government have only promised consideration, and will again discuss the matter with them, before the session opens in November. Now the steel interests will resort to every means within their power to either get the government to pay them out of the public treasury, a fixed amount on every ton of steel they manufacture, or place a higher duty on steel products, which will give them the privilege of directly taxing every user of steel in Canada.

For the past quarter of a century, the steel interests have been given enormous sums out of the public treasury and on the strength of these immense sums, it was possible to place a large percentage of water in their stock, and still pay a dividend. Now, when the bounties are cut off it is troublesome to show a dividend on the watered stock, and naturally they look to the government to give them the privilege of specially taxing the public in order that their stocks will hold the old market value. Are you willing to be specially taxed for this purpose? Early this present year The Sarnia Fence company circulated petitions among the farmers, in order that they might place before the government their feelings on the matter of renewal of the bounties, or granting further protection to the steel interests, and the result was, so much objection was raised, that the steel interests were obliged to let the matter rest for a year, and now they are renewing their demands. The main

argument of the steel interests before the government, is that they are not receiving as much protection through the tariff, as other lines, and they feel they are being discriminated against in not having the privilege of bleeding the public for as large a percentage as other manufacturers. They are seeking legislation which will place all steel products in their control. If they can by any methods lead the members of the government to believe through a contortion of figures that they need further protection, they will get it. On the other hand, if the farmers of Canada stand together irrespective of party politics, and refuse to spoon feed the steel interests longer, the government will listen, if you go after the matter through your member, who is your representative at Ottawa and write him personally and tell him you will expect him to oppose any renewal of the bounties, also any further protection in the tariff, particularly the giving of a bounty on wire rods, or any change in the free admission of galvanized wire for fence purposes will be resented by you. Protests of this nature will be effective, and it is up to you to do it today, then watch the result.

When the late government placed plain galvanized wire for farm fencing on the free list, it was meant as a special concession to the farmer. He (the farmer), however, was prevented from reaping any benefit from this concession through a pool arrangement of the Fence Manufacturers. Through the policy of the Sarnia Fence company the farmer has had a taste of what was intended for him. Are you going to sit idly by and see the steel interests through legislation deprive you of this concession when you have the remedy in your own hands, prompt action and strong protests will do it.

Yours truly,
THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LTD.
—Advertisement.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

A meeting of the Western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at Winnipeg on October 17.

There were present R. C. Henders, president, in the chair; J. A. Maharg, F. W. Green, R. McKenzie and E. J. Fream, secretary.

Correspondence with members of the government on the questions of government elevators, Hudson Bay railway, licensing of commission merchants and the Bank Act was read and discussed.

Mr. Green brought up the matter of the proposed meeting between the Board of Grain Commissioners, the railway companies, Grain Exchange and others which would be held at an early date, and suggested that it would be as well for the Council to take some action in the matter, more especially in so far as it referred to the question of sample markets. After some discussion the Council decided to stand by the opinions already expressed, that is, the necessity for the government operation of all terminals before a sample market was established and that no certificates of inspection should be given for sample grain. The secretary received instructions to write the members of the Council, asking them to take this question up at the next meeting of their boards of directors and suggest the advisability of taking action on the matter, further that if possible a meeting of the Council should be held in Winnipeg the day previous to the date chosen for the proposed meeting when the representatives of the association could be on hand and decide how this question should be handled.

The freight rates question was discussed but no action taken, it being felt that the matter was proceeding as favorably as could be expected.

The Bank Act

Correspondence with Mr. C. A. Dunning relative to amendments to the Bank Act was presented, and after some discussion it was moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. McKenzie and carried that Messrs. Dunning and Maharg be appointed a committee to prepare a case on this question and submit same to the Council at the next meeting.

It was also agreed that a resolution dealing with this matter should be prepared and forwarded to the Minister of Finance and to Mr. H. B. Ames, chairman of the Banking Committee, showing the stand of the Council. It was further agreed that the secretary should request Mr. Ames to advise him of the time this matter will be considered by the committee so that the views of the council can be presented on that occasion.

The secretary received instructions to write the Minister of Trade and Commerce asking if it is his intention to introduce any legislation at the next session relating to the licensing and bonding of any firm and person handling farm produce on commission.

Memorials to Government

The secretary was instructed to write the Minister of Railways expressing the desire of the council that the matter of the terminal for the Hudson Bay railway should be settled shortly and the work proceeded with.

Mr. McKenzie moved, and Mr. Maharg seconded, That the secretary prepare a memorial for submission to the government on behalf of the Council, dealing with the amendments to the Railway Act; hastening the construction of the Hudson Bay railway and the announcement of the terminal for that line, and the reaffirmation of our opinion that this line should be operated by the government as a public utility. Carried.

Mr. McKenzie moved, and Mr. Maharg seconded: Whereas, there is every prospect of a very serious grain blockade in Western Canada this year, which will result in a very heavy loss to the farmers on account of the said blockade; and whereas the inspection returns show that there is a considerable quantity of out of condition grain to be handled again this year; and whereas it would appear that the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will not be able to handle the business

after the close of navigation owing to lack of transportation facilities, and whereas, through lack of transportation facilities the railway companies will be unable to move the grain from interior points and from Fort William and Port Arthur to Eastern Canada points and seaboard points;

Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion government be requested to use every means within its power to have at the earliest possible moment the freight rates on grain now applying from interior points to Fort William and Port Arthur made effective to Minneapolis and Duluth also, so that these outlets can also be secured for the Western Canadian grain. Carried.

Correspondence with J. J. Morrison and R. McKenzie relative to a plan of

campaign for the ensuing season, together with a tentative plan prepared by the Secretary was presented for consideration. It was agreed that a synopsis of Mr. Morrison's letter should be prepared and that same, together with a copy of the secretary's proposal, should be sent to the associations affiliated with the Council asking for their opinion on this question at the earliest possible moment.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN CHICAGO

Steady general prices for range steers to-day following last week's higher basis. A run of 6,000 stood against 6,000 a week ago and 7,500 a year ago. Killers showed high favor for the choice grades and there were numerous of them here, including Canadians off the George Lane High River range in Alberta, while some Saskatchewan steers were also here. Two loads of the Lane Albertas went at \$10.00, they being of kind hardly as

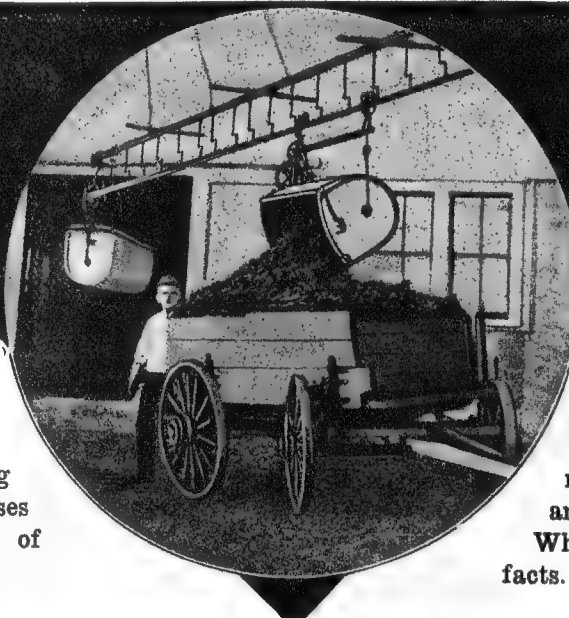
choice as the two loads which sold Monday, Oct. 14, at \$10.25. Other Lane steers of strong weight sold at \$9.25 to \$9.65, and eight loads of lighter stuff made \$8.10 to \$8.25. Two loads of 1411-lb. Saskatchewan steers sold at \$8.75, and bulk of fair to good Montanas and Dakotas made \$7.25 to \$8.25, with a plain light kind down to \$6.25 and lower. Range she stuff sold steady to strong with last week, few heifers beating \$6.00, and fair to good cows made \$5.00 to \$5.75.

Representative Sales

Owner	No.	Av. Price
George Lane	32 Canada	1411 \$8.75
Late To-day		
George Lane	38 Canada	1516 \$10.00
George Lane	30 Canada	1543 9.25
George Lane	89 Canada	1315 8.25
George Lane	64 Canada	1313 8.10
George Lane	16 Canada	1253 7.35
—	14 Mont.	1582 9.50
—	3 Mont.	1520 7.60

—Drovers' Journal (Chicago), Oct. 28.

This man uses a BT Manure Carrier instead of a wheelbarrow. He saves half the work and time of cleaning his barn, saves all the manure, prevents disease among his stock and increases his profits in a score of other ways.



There is no reason why you should not own a BT Manure Carrier. We have the figures to prove that it will save its cost with a twelve months' use. Other men are making that saving. Why not you? Read the facts.

DON'T BE A SLAVE TO THE WHEELBARROW!

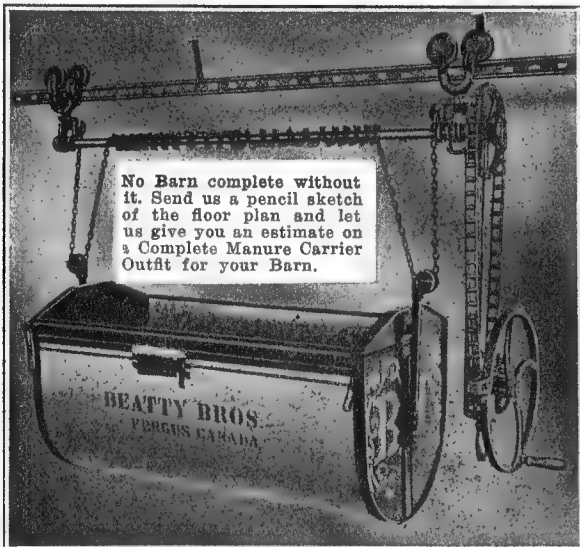
Clean your Barn the easy BT way

The slow, hard, dirty, disagreeable work of cleaning the barn should now be a thing of the past. It is no more necessary to wheel the manure out than it is to waste the manure entirely. The BT Manure Carrier makes the work play—even for a boy. The big, 14-bushel tub lowers close to the floor. It is easily and quickly filled, with liquid as well as solid manure. It is easily raised—and an easy push runs the carrier out and away from the barn. Then it dumps its load directly into the spreader, wagon, shed, or on a pile—all without any heavy work on your part.

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MAIL COUPON NOW!

Get your BT Carrier now and put it up while work is slack. Be ready for the early cold snap. Let the BT save your time so you can do other rush work. Our five year guarantee protects you. Write us today. Our book gives you complete instructions for erecting your outfit.

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I intend to put in a Manure Carrier
about and will need
about feet of track.
Province
Town
Name

BEATTY
BROS., LTD.
302 Pacific Ave.,
BRANDON, MAN.

Please send me the
books I have checked:
() Manure and Feed
Carriers.
() Stalls and Stanchions,
including Bull Pens and Calf
Pens.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time.

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This half page announcement will appear from time to time in

The Guide during the next five weeks and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

How Will You Answer? These Eight Questions

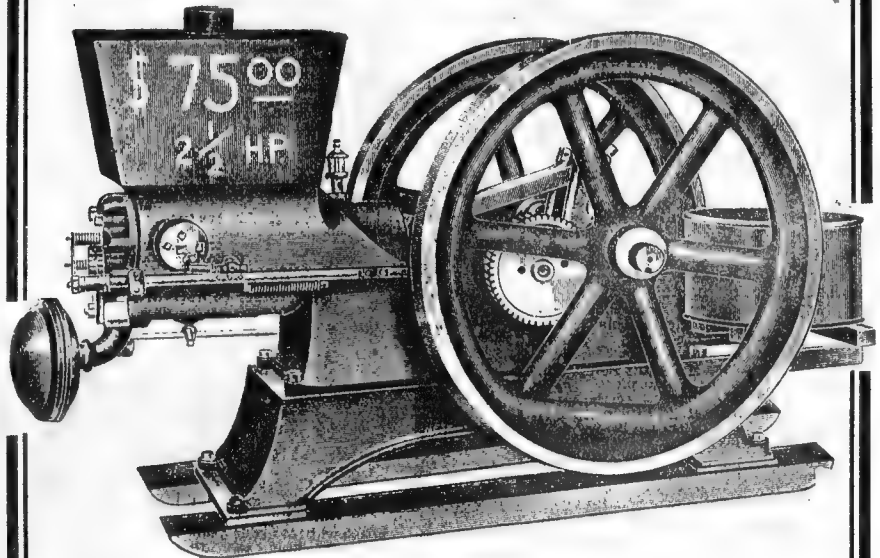
1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?
2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?
3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?
NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.
4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?
5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?
7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

Regulations

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.
2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."
3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.
4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.
5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.
6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The

- Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.
8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.
 9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.

SIMPLICITY AND SERVICE ARE COMBINED IN THIS ENGINE!



Our engine is as good as any in the market, regardless of price. It is sold at a low price because no agent or traveller, no expert or collector adds a dollar to its price. High price does not mean high quality. It usually means high selling expense, and every dollar that is added to the cost of an engine after it leaves the factory is a dollar that the purchaser pays without having a better engine to show for it.

Try our engine and prove to your own satisfaction that it is as good as the high-priced ones. Try it at our risk entirely. Put it right to work on your own farm. Ask it to do anything and everything that any other engine can do. If you are not satisfied after thirty days, simply send it back. We will accept your decision without argument or question, and will refund the catalogue price in full. In addition we will give you back the freight you paid on it, so that you don't risk a cent.

Does this offer not impress you as an honest, straight-forward proposition, such as you yourself would make if you had a first class engine, and wanted to convince other people of its value? Can you think of a fairer proposition? We can't; if we could, we would offer it.

Here are our remarkably low prices, which include a supply of cylinder oil, batteries, spark oil, sight feed oil and compression grease cups, gasoline tank, starting crank, plain belt pulley and full supply of tools:—

Horse Power.	Rev. per Minute.	Shipping Weight.	Size of Pulley		Price.
			Diam.	Face.	
1 1/2	375	350	4 ins.	4 ins.	\$ 45.00
2 1/2	350	650	10 ins.	6 ins.	75.00
4	350	900	14 ins.	6 ins.	125.00
6	300	1600	16 ins.	8 ins.	185.00
8	300	1800	18 ins.	8 ins.	245.00

FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF OUR GASOLINE ENGINE SEE PAGE 243 IN OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE.

Pole and Cordwood Saws

These saws are among the best on the market. The frames are made from carefully selected seasoned hardwood and are well mortised and strongly bolted. The saw blades are the very best quality procurable.

The illustration is of our pole saw, but it can also be used for cordwood. It is fitted with babbitted boxings and has 5-inch pulley with 6-inch face.

Our prices, complete with saws, are:—

24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.
\$31.25	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.75

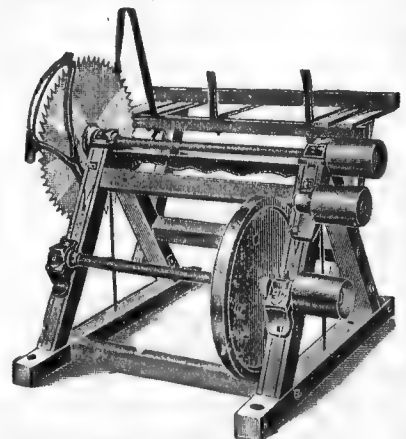
(Shipping weight, 475 lbs.)

Our cordwood saw is of similar construction as the above only that the balance wheel is on the main shaft. The frame is suitable for 4-foot wood. The pulley and saw are the same as in the pole saw.

For this saw our prices, complete with saw blade, are:—

24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.
\$25.25	\$26.50	\$27.50	\$28.75

(Shipping weight, 350 lbs.)



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

HOW CO-OPERATION WOULD SAVE MILLIONS

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 29.—After an exhaustive investigation extending over a term of years, John Sinclair of the Wisconsin legislative reference library, estimates that a saving of \$225,000,000 could be made to the consumers and producers of farm products in this country through co-operative buying and selling.

Mr. Sinclair was sent by the Wisconsin state board of public affairs to England, Denmark and other European countries, while making his investigation, to study co-operative marketing systems and to determine whether they would be applicable to Wisconsin conditions.

In his report, he estimates that the farm produce of this country is worth \$9,000,000,000. Assuming that half of this represents the cost of marketing under the present system, he estimates that at least 5 per cent. of the other half could be saved by the producers by having their own co-operative managers and sales agents. This would mean a net gain to the people of \$225,000,000. The experience of co-operators in Ireland and Denmark has demonstrated that it is possible to save several times 5 per cent.

The great aim of co-operation, according to this investigation, is to increase production and to get the product to the consumer as economically as possible. Getting the product into the hands of the consumer is, of course, an intricate process where growers and consumers are as far removed from each other as they are at present. Naturally, the large producers cannot attend personally to all the details of transportation and marketing of their output or produce. They can, however, hire competent men at regular salaries to take care properly of some of these phases of production and marketing, it is argued. But they can only afford to do this by co-operation with other producers.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has estimated that but 46 per cent. of what the consumer pays for his product gets back to the farmers. If the present charges of distribution and retailing farm products by private concerns were not excessive there would be no need of changing the system. But it is evident that 50 per cent. of the selling price is a high rate to pay for putting the product into the consumer's hands.

SPEAKING IN PARLIAMENT

In the Australian Parliament a recent rule limits any speech to ninety-five minutes on a vote of censure or in an address in reply debate, in a second reading debate to sixty-five minutes, and in committee to half an hour. In committee a member may speak twice. It is said that the Ministry finds the new rules rather more irksome than do the members of the Opposition. But something had to be done. As in the Canadian Parliament, long-speaking had become a vice at Melbourne. Matters came to a head when in one debate seven speakers held the floor for nearly twenty-three hours, or more than three hours each.

In contrast to this may be quoted the time occupied by seven speakers in the British House of Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, as follows:

	Minutes
Mr. Balfour	66
Sir Edward Grey	59
Mr. Mackinder	25
Lord C. Beresford	46
Mr. Swift McNeill	21
Sir John Lonsdale	39
Mr. Monro Ferguson	15

It is to be feared that in the Canadian Parliament only about two speakers could deliver themselves in the four hours and a half covered by these seven speakers in the British House. But did these seven speakers leave anything unsaid that needed saying from their point of view or in the interest of their cause?

What subject can a man not deal with pertinently in half an hour of public speaking?

Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are not addicted to long speeches. Both are supported in the House by men who, when they get the chance, square away to talk by the hour.

Some arrangement should be possible whereby, without depriving a private member of the right to say what he thinks, he should be restrained from reciting at tedious length everything that everybody thinks.—Toronto Star.

The Most Exquisite New Ideas in Watch Cases



Take your choice of these superb new style watches sent without a cent down—on approval (Payable at \$2.50 a Month)



The Movement—In connection with our sweeping fighting on trust methods we have selected our finest highest grade watch for a special offer direct to the people. **Material:** The best that money can buy. **Workmen:** World renowned experts in their line.

The Jewels: 19 finest grade selected genuine imported rubies and sapphires, absolutely flawless. (It is well understood in the railroad business that 19 jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.)

Factory Fitted and factory tested. Fitted right at the factory into the case made for that watch—and re-timed after fitting. No looseness or wearing of the parts. No rattle or jar.

Adjustment! Adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. The most rigid tests.

Since the \$1,000 Challenge

was made to the giant factories four years ago, why have they not answered? Why have not these factories produced a watch equal to the Burlington? And this challenge did not ask our competitors to produce a watch better than the Burlington. NO. If they should produce a watch equal to the Burlington we should be the losers. Our \$1,000 still lies in the bank for competitors to cover.

No Money Down

We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of ladies' or gentlemen's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent unless you want the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Burlington Watch Co. 289 Carlton St., Dept. 9718 WINNIPEG, CANADA

Startling Watch Offer

READ! A Watch Offer Without Parallel!

Write for our free book on watches; a book that posts you on watches and watch values—explains reasons for our most remarkable rock-bottom-price offer DIRECT TO YOU on the highest grade Burlington.

If you want a highest grade watch (ladies' or gentlemen's), or if you ever expect to own such a watch, write NOW for the FREE Burlington book. See coupon below.

\$2.50 A MONTH AT THE ROCK-BOTTOM PRICE

\$2.50 a month for the world's most superb timepiece? The easiest payments at the rock-bottom price—the rock-bottom price. To assure us that everybody will quickly accept this introductory direct offer, we allow cash or easy payments, as preferred.

Now Write

for the free book. It will tell you what you ought to know before you even examine a watch. It will tell you all the inside facts about watch prices, and will explain the many superior points of the Burlington over the double-priced products. Just send your name and address today. No letter necessary. Coupon will do.



FREE WATCH BOOK COUPON

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
289 Carlton Street
Dept. 9718 Winnipeg, Canada

Please send me absolutely free and prepaid one of your new watch books explaining about your anti-trust fight, and giving the inside facts about the watch industry. Also, give full particulars of how I may obtain a fully adjusted 19-jewel gold strata genuine Burlington Special, on approval, at the rock-bottom price, on terms of \$2.50 a month. No obligations on me.

Name.....
Address.....

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE, a book of 90 pages, mailed FREE.

Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept 41 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Treat Cattle Yourself

Every stock-raiser and farmer should have reliable remedies on hand, for use in minor ailments where expert veterinary services are not required. Careful and intelligent handling of ailing horses and cattle in the beginning will save many a vet's fees.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

is valuable in a hundred and one different ways, and should be in the hands of every man owning horses, cattle, sheep or pigs.

THESE FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES Sold by all dealers:—

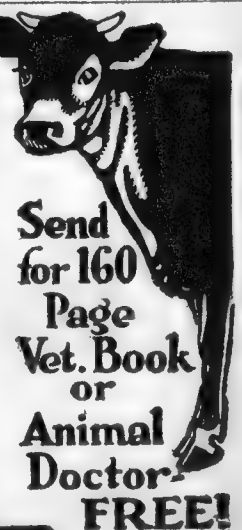
Dr. Clark's British Gall Cure
Dr. Clark's Poultry Tonic
Dr. Clark's Kill-a-Louse
Dr. Clark's Cow-Lax
Dr. Clark's Hoof Ointment
St. John's Horse Worm Powders

St. John's Condition Powders
Dr. Clark's Chill and Fever Cure
Dr. Clark's Barbed-wire Liniment
Dr. Clark's Lump Cure

Dr. Clark's White Liniment
Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure
Dr. Clark's Nitergin
Dr. Clark's Fire Blister
Dr. Clark's Purging Horse Ball
Dr. Clark's Distemper Cure (Horses)

Dr. Clark's Horse Colic Cure
Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure
Dr. Clark's Absorbol
Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Send for 160

Page

Vet. Book or

Animal Doctor

FREE!

Grain Growers of the West!

What is your duty to The Grain Growers' Grain Company?

We now have a reserve fund of \$260,520.50, with a paid-up capital of \$600,000. In addition to paying a satisfactory dividend to our shareholders, we have in the last six years donated about \$40,000 to the Western Grain Growers' Associations and to other educational work among farmers.

Had the grain that made this profit been shipped to other firms or commission houses, the dividends paid to shareholders and the donations to the Grain Growers' Associations would go to increase the profits of private commission houses and grain dealers.

Besides those facts, we have created competition in the grain trade that could not come by any other means. Our export activities have been successful in keeping Winnipeg cash quotations for grain right up to export values, getting for the farmer something closer to what supply and demand would warrant.

You will notice that there is, this year, an extra effort made on the part of a large number of commission firms and others in the business in having the country covered by track buyers, street buyers and solicitors for grain. This all costs money and the farmer pays for it all in commission; if you ship to your own Company you pay your own agency the commission. What is not used in conducting the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company goes to increase our reserve fund, to pay dividends to our stock holders, and to carry on additional educational work in the interest of producers of grain.

We are operating the Manitoba Government line of elevators. Our Operators will take your grain to store, buy in car loads on track or in wagon loads on street.

Farmers have always maintained that The Grain Growers' Grain Company needed a terminal elevator to make them an effective force in keeping up the price of grain and in giving the farmers the best service to place their products in the consumers' hands on ultimate markets. You have your own terminal now, and we thus appeal to you to help make this undertaking a success by consigning your grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company's Terminal, Fort William.

Also subscribe for stock, the additional capital is much needed if we are to enter the co-operative field. Besides, it is a sound investment.

GRAIN GROWERS, it is all in your hands, what are you going to do?

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

YOUR IDEAS ARE WORTH MONEY

And We Want To Pay You For Them

*All you have
to do is to sit
down and*

**Write an Advertisement
for The Grain Growers'
Grain Company**

OUR OFFER:

We will give three prizes for the three best advertisements written by a farmer or any member of his family for the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company

FIRST PRIZE

SECOND PRIZE

THIRD PRIZE

\$10.00 \$7.00 \$5.00

All advertisements must be in the hands of The Grain Growers' Grain Company by *December 1, 1912*, at which time the contest closes. The lucky winners will have their advertisements, together with their names and addresses, published in this paper during the months of December and January.

Advertisements will be judged by WM. MOFFAT, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and E. D. CARLISLE, advertising manager of The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

The Financier's Viewpoint

Continued from Page 7

to pay them. Consequently, if the farmers ask for the privilege of having the right under the Bank Act to put their grain in some safe storage and pledge it to the bank, I should hope the government would grant it and that the banks would do their best to provide the accommodation required. I can see no reason why such a plan should not prove practicable. I have always urged that every bank should extend credit to the farmers whenever it is justified, and such a provision would undoubtedly enable a great deal of credit to be extended that cannot be extended now, because the bank has no way of taking security on the farmer's assets."

Loans on Cattle

"Would you also be in favor of the banks having power to loan money to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to purchase cattle and go into

mixed farming, the cattle themselves being given as security?" Sir Edmund was asked.

"Yes, I would be in favor of that also," Sir Edmund replied. "It is very desirable that the farmers of the West should be induced to go into mixed farming, and anything that will help to bring this about is deserving of favorable consideration. The chief objection to it would be that if other creditors, such as the storekeeper and the implement man, did not know that a man's cattle were pledged to the bank they might say that they extended credit to the farmer believing that they had the cattle to fall back upon. However, these creditors would have to take trouble to inform themselves as to the man's position, and govern themselves accordingly. If it is considered desirable for the benefit of the country generally that farmers should have loans on the security of their cattle I see no reason why Parliament should not legislate accordingly."

Real Estate Speculation

In his last annual address to the shareholders of the Bank of Commerce, Sir Edmund Walker referred to the danger which threatened Western Canada from over speculation in real estate. This was recalled to Sir Edmund, and he was asked if in addition he did not consider that the holding out of use of large areas of land near the railways, and the cultivation of land which is more remote, entailed a serious economic loss.

"Yes," Sir Edmund replied. "I have often said so, and have been talking about that very thing within the past twenty-four hours. But that is caused by the homesteader. He must have free land, or cheap land, and so he goes back from the railway where he can get it. The land closer in is held by speculators, and he cannot get it. You cannot help that now, it is too late. The Government in the first place should never have given away the land as they did to the railways years ago without making some conditions. They should have fixed the price at which the lands were to be sold, and have handed the money over to the railway as the lands were taken up."

"But if you recognize the evil, would you not do something even now to make the speculators give up the land to someone who will use it?"

"But how?" asked Sir Edmund. "Well, some of us," said the interviewer, "advocate the Taxation of Land Values. We believe that if all revenues, municipal, provincial and federal, were raised by a tax on the unimproved value of land, it would make the tax on vacant land so heavy that no one would want to hold it."

"All revenues?" asked Sir Edmund. "You are talking Free Trade now. That will never do. But I will say this: the farmers are bearing a very small portion of the cost of government in this country, and the speculator is paying nothing, so that I should be glad to see some system devised which would compel him to pay something."

The Farmers' Burden

Sir Edmund's statement that the farmers are bearing a very small portion of the cost of government, nearly took the interviewer's breath away, but he managed to feebly expostulate.

"Well," said Sir Edmund, "all he pays is the duty on the goods which he uses which are manufactured abroad—that is all he pays to the federal treasury, is it not?"

The interviewer admitted that it was indeed ALL. At this point Sir Edmund was called away, and the subject could not be pursued further, but before going he was asked if he did not think that some Canadian industries had reached a stage of development where they could stand a reduction in the tariff.

"Generally speaking, I think the revision of the tariff should be downward," he said. "But I would put 15 per cent. as the absolute bottom, and there are two industries that I would immediately put back to that basis, binder twine and steel wire. Those are industries which will never be established in Canada without some protection."



Mount Birds

Animals, Game Heads, and All Trophies!
The wonderful art of taxidermy which has long been kept a secret can now be easily and quickly learned by mail in your home in a few weeks. Success guaranteed.
You Can Make Money! Taxidermy for men, women and boys. Trophies are sent hundreds of miles for the best Taxidermist to mount. A skilled Taxidermist like a skilled doctor can charge as much as he pleases.
BEAUTIFUL TROPHIES for Your Home
You can decorate your own home and den with your rare and beautiful specimens. Hunters, trappers and naturalists learn in a very short time. By our method the profession is simple.
Great Book FREE—"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals." This beautifully illustrated book, a copy of *Taxidermy Magazine* and hundreds of letters from graduates sent free if you write at once. Make yourself independent by learning this great profession. Write now for free book. H.W. School of Taxidermy, 5218 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Trappers Names

are valuable to us. Your name in our possession will be just as valuable to you. We pay the highest prices for furs. Ship them to us.
Send today for price list and tags—they are FREE.
We Are Direct Buyers, Therefore, Charge No Commission.
Lotz Bros.
91 Chestnut St.
St. Louis, Mo.

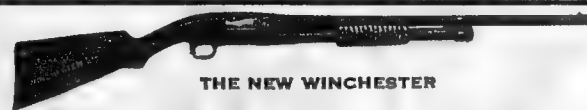
FLORIDA Book Free

We want every General and Mixed Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Raiser, Truck and Fruit Grower to know all about the excellent opportunities open at Santa Rosa, Florida. The soil is a deep, black, sandy loam—the best in the State. You can raise two and three crops on the same land in the same year. There is plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation or crop failure are unheard of. You can raise the finest and highest priced oranges in Florida. You can raise and fatten hogs at 1 cent per pound. You can pasture stock the year round. Dairying will pay bigger profits than in the North. One of the finest and healthiest climates in the United States. Sunstroke and frostbites are unknown. Lumber at wholesale prices. All kinds of forage and hay crops. You can raise all semi-tropical crops and almost all Northern crops. It's the ideal place to live, and farm where you can make three dollars where you make one up North.

Send today for our large illustrated book, a free sample of soil, and make us prove these statements. This book is written after 3 years' actual experience on the ground and will prove a revelation to you.
It's all mailed Free, postage prepaid.
Address:
SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.
310-208 N. 5th Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

WINCHESTER

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MODEL 1912 20 GAUGE TAKE-DOWN

Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

The lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. It weighs only 5 3/4 pounds, yet, all metal parts being made throughout of Nickel Steel, it has wonderful strength. In grace of outline and refinement of detail and finish, it is unapproached by repeating guns of other makes. It is exceedingly simple to load, unload and take down, and shoots with the strength and accuracy for which Winchester guns are noted.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for handsome, illustrated circular describing it

A 20 GAUGE GUN FROM BUTT TO MUZZLE.

HEWSON'S



YOU can enjoy zero weather out doors if clad in a suit of Hewson Unshrinkable.

It's a heavy-ribbed underwear made from pure Nova Scotia Wool—a wool that naturally withstands extreme cold.

Get a suit! You'll find it fits better—wears longer—and gives more all-round satisfaction than any underwear you ever wore.

Ask your dealer to show you a suit. But be sure and tell him you want "HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE"

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited

AMHERST, N.S. 63

UNDERWEAR

TREAT YOUR FEET TO LUMBERSOLES

When it's 50 below zero, or when damp or slushy, LUMBERSOLES will keep your feet snug and warm. That we guarantee, and you get your money back if it's not so. LUMBERSOLES have wood soles, specially made to keep out cold and damp. Men who have bought them for previous winters are ordering again. We have hundreds of testimonials telling us we have made the right footwear for Canada's severe winters.



\$175 OR \$200 Delivered Free

PRICES—DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE
Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-12.....\$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes 8-12. (Suitable for Ladies).....1.75
Neat Lacing Style, (Receivable for both sexes, all ages, Sizes 8 to 12.....2.25
Men's Half - Wellingtons, Sizes 6-12.....3.00
Children's 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 8-10...1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style, Sizes 6-2.....1.50
Sixteen other styles for all purposes
Ask Your Dealer for Lumbersoles

The wood soles keep out the cold and damp better than rubber, leather or steel, and the felt lining keeps your feet warm and cosy even at 50 below. Remember that we GUARANTEE this. Get a pair for winter wear. The cost is trifling—the comfort great. Many wearers tell us our LUMBERSOLES have helped rheumatism, being damp-proof.
Send for Catalogue of British goods. DEALERS WANTED.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Tariff in Canada

Agitation for Increased Duties to Offset Abrogated Bounties
(Special to The Boston Commercial)

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 9.—The question of an increase in the iron and steel duties to compensate for the cessation of the bounties recently abrogated is being again agitated in industrial circles. It is brought prominently forward in connection with the greatly increased demand for steel rails and other material for railway construction for the transcontinental lines now being built in the West.

The Canadian rail mills now in operation are entirely inadequate to meet the present requirements of the country, and the importation of steel rails has increased enormously in consequence. During the first three months of the present fiscal year commencing April 1, steel rails to the amount of 45,781 tons, valued at \$1,187,910 were imported into Canada from the United States and Great Britain, as compared with 15,156 tons valued at \$442,630 during the corresponding three months of last year.

Nearly all came from the United States notwithstanding the fact that the preferential duty on British rails is only \$4.50 per ton, while American rails pay \$7 under the general tariff. The necessity which the railroad companies are under of looking abroad for so large a proportion of their supply plainly indicates that the existing tariff has failed to do what was expected of it in the way of encouraging home production.

The visit to Canada of a large party of British capitalists, under the direction of A. M. Grenfell, chairman of the Canadian agency, many of whom are heavy investors in the Lake Superior corporation of Sault Ste. Marie, was regarded as the precursor of a strong endeavor to meet the situation by further considerable extensions of the steel plant.

After a close inspection of the plants and iron mines of the company, Mr. Grenfell intimated that London investors, who had already put some \$25,000,000 into the enterprise, were prepared to find more money for such extensions as might be recommended by the management, adding that in his opinion Sault Ste. Marie had the most strategic position on the continent as a manufacturing centre owing to the proximity of the raw material and the excellent transportation facilities.

The matter of extensions was considered at a subsequent meeting of the directorate, with the result that it was determined to defer any definite action until the policy of the government with regard to the iron and steel tariff had been settled.

President T. J. Drummond in announcing his decision said that the tariff had been so torn up by special dispensations, exemptions and rebates that the progress of the industry was seriously retarded. While it promoted the manufacture of small lines it discouraged the production of the heavier branches and certain industries were encouraged to buy their pig iron and merchant steel abroad. Until the tariff was revised in this direction they could do nothing but mark time.

The possibility of tariff increases affecting the trade has given rise to a movement for another large merger which is being quickly negotiated. The Imperial Steel & Wire company of Collingwood, Ont., is endeavoring to bring about an amalgamation of about a dozen wire-fencing and nail manufacturing companies. The wire fence industry has grown very rapidly during the last few years, owing to the extensive requirements of the West, until the output now amounts approximately to \$3,000,000 per year. But owing to keen competition the profits have been small.

The wire fence companies import most of their raw material from the United States, and they fear that the agitation by the large steel concerns for increased protection will place them at the mercy of the latter and further cut down their small margin of profit. They are therefore disposed to listen favorably to the merger proposal though the negotiations are not yet sufficiently far advanced for the publication of details.

In the face of the present unsettled situation the government cannot much longer defer taking up a definite attitude on the tariff question, but in view of the increasing influence of the West, which is strongly opposed to protection it is hardly likely that any substantial increases will be granted.

Manufacturers Stop Laughing

The Following Editorial Article Appears in the Last Issue of "Industrial Canada," the Official Organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Certain Free Trade papers have been greatly impressed by the laughter with which members of the association heard the night lettergram that the Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, sent to the convention. This message inquired if the manufacturers were willing to co-operate with the grain growers to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged American imports, and to establish complete Free Trade with Great Britain in ten years.

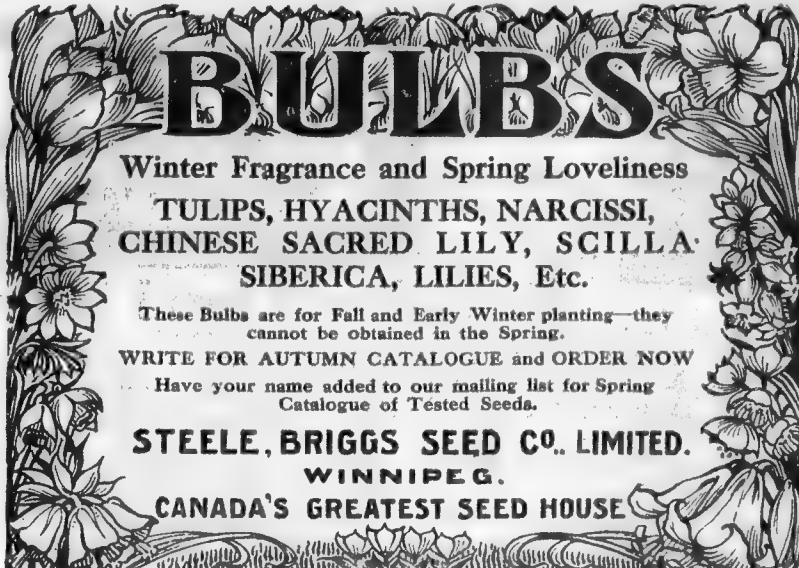
Why shouldn't they laugh? If a man approached a manufacturer in business with an offer of co-operation in a great undertaking, and it was found that this man had furnished no security, credentials or authority of his ability to carry out his proposal, would not the proposal and its originator become ridiculous? Why should the Canadian Manufacturers' association consider seriously a lettergram from the Grain Growers' Guide unless it was definitely authorized by the grain growers assembled in convention. Sending the message to the convention in the last day of its session was a sharp bit of journalistic stage play—a pretty, spectacular trick, quite familiar to the profession. Tricks are usually performed for the purpose of amusing some one, and the manufacturers thought probably that the editor of The Guide was merely doing a vaudeville turn to brighten the dying hours of the convention.

The thought that any man could be serious in outlining a scheme of dislocating our commercial relations with Great Britain in a fifty-cent telegram, never occurred to them, and they concluded that the sender was a droll, kindly humorist, who must have his little joke, and they could scarcely refuse to laugh at a joke which they thought was cracked for their entertainment.

It is interesting to notice, also, that the lettergram was apparently given to the Canadian Press in Winnipeg, because it appeared in the newspapers before it was received by President Curry, and the Free Trade newspapers were writing editorials on it before the convention heard it.

The manufacturers did not laugh, and never will laugh, at the grain growers of the West. If the grain growers in a general convention, decide on a policy, the manufacturers will be glad to learn of that policy through The Guide, or any other medium, and to give it the most courteous consideration. The Canadian Manufacturers' association will meet the Grain Growers' associations to discuss the British Preference or any other important national question. We believe that much good would be accomplished, and much misunderstanding and ill-feeling would be avoided if such conferences were frequent.

As regards the Preference, Canadian manufacturers are not in favor of establishing complete Free Trade with Great Britain or any other country. They want to see British manufacturers replace American manufacturers in Canada, but they do not want to see British manufacturers drive out their goods and stop the wheels of their factories. We cannot compete with the cheap labor of Great Britain. Free Trade would mean one of two things; reduction of wages, or the failure of many Canadian companies. We are not in favor of building up Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield at the expense of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. We do not believe that the Western grain growers, except those who are under the spell of political and economic visionaries, favor the destruction or the crippling of our national industries. At any rate, we shall be glad to talk matters over with them.



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Makes Cows Give More Rich Milk.

International Stock Food conquered England, just as it conquered Canada and the United States, by proving to the Dairy Experts that it is the greatest milk producer and health restorer in the world.

The test was made on three cows from the dairy herd of S. W. Hackney, Esq., Leeds, England, Chairman of the Yorkshire Federation of Dairy Farmers.

Quantity and quality of milk was tested for a certain time—then "International Stock Food" was added to the regular feed.


INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD showed an increase in Milk of 14.2 pints daily, and 1.21 pounds of butter daily.

This proves that International Stock Food, added to the regular feed will increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk from every cow.

It shows that International Stock Food aids digestion and keeps cows in better condition. It proves that International Stock Food is a money-maker for the farmer—that every farmer who owns one, or a hundred, cows should feed International Stock Food every day.

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THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE



☞ Daily loss,—that's what inaccurate scales mean to the farmer. Loss on everything he sells by weight.

☞ Stop it Now. Let the Renfrew do your weighing, and get every cent of profit on your produce THAT YOU SHOULD GET.

☞ "Renfrew" accuracy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government—which means protection against loss through underweighing.

☞ The Renfrew weighs anything from one pound to 2000 pounds,—and you can wheel it anywhere to what you want to weigh.

☞ Are you Interested?

Mail this Coupon Now for Free Booklet

"The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with a Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

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The Renfrew Scale Co., Renfrew



A Perfect Baker

Great Majestic Range

Malleable and Charcoal Iron



A Fuel Saver

It Makes Good Every Day In The Year

The perfect range is the one which fully meets every requirement of the average housewife. In addition to all its other good points, it must be a perfect baker, week in, week out—month in, month out—year in, year out, and it must be economical in consumption of fuel. The wise housewife will not buy the range, from which she expects a lifetime of perfect service from any mere printed description in a catalog—but before deciding upon any range she will go to the local dealer, who handles them, and examine closely into all the superior points of merits of the *Great Majestic*—the range with a reputation—built upon honor of the best materials.

Won't Break Or Rust Like Steel—Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears three ordinary ranges.

Saves Half Your Fuel

The *Majestic* is put together with rivets. The joints and seams will remain absolutely tight as neither expansion nor contraction can effect or open them. The oven is lined with *pure asbestos board*, covered with an iron grate—put there to stay—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets into the oven, thus half the fuel, used in other ranges, assures absolutely even, always dependable heat for perfect baking. No springs anywhere to weaken, or get out of order. All doors drop down and form perfect rigid shelves. Malleable iron oven rocks slide out automatically, holding everything they contain.

All Copper Reservoir

The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece, setting against lining of fire box. By turning a lever frame and reservoir are moved away from fire. This feature patented and exclusive in the *Majestic*.

Open End Ash Pan—No Shoveling

The open end ash pan does away with the shoveling of ashes out of ash pit. The ventilated ash pit prevents the floor from catching on fire and the ash cup catches the ashes that would otherwise fall to the floor.

Greatest Improvement Ever Put In a Range

Increasing the strength and wear of a *Great Majestic* more than 300% at a point where all other ranges are weakest. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

For sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. **MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 139 St. Louis, Mo.**

The Range With a Reputation

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 3

He wants American twine kept out so the price of the domestic product may be raised to a profit-paying figure. Why should the Canadian government bonus the twine industry any more than the banana industry? By what right can any industry ask the government to guarantee its profits? And, once begun, when is this thing going to stop?

The comparison of the condition of British and Canadian workmen by W. A. Craick is absolutely valueless as wages. Canada has an unoccupied West that continually drains off the surplus Eastern labor, making men scarce and showing the effect of protection on jobs plentiful. The comparison between British and American labor interested me greatly, but perhaps not in the way the writer intended. Why, in the first place, were three of the most highly unionized industries (in America) selected for comparison? Why were the building, printing and engineering trades selected, and not the iron and textile industries, the most highly protected? But we can forgive this discrepancy after some of the things that are revealed anyway. In the table of relative costs of food are given:—

Flour, 39 per cent. higher in the U.S.
Beef, 4 per cent. higher in the U.S.
Sugar, 44 per cent. higher in the U.S.

Here are three articles produced in the United States by tariff-nourished trusts, and two are exported to Britain and sold there cheaper than at home.

Of the whole list of foods, all produced at home only one is sold cheaper in the United States. And now, after protection has produced that precious bunch of monopolies, J. P. Morgan cheerfully tells his countrymen that they can't unscramble eggs! Is the prospect inviting to Canada?

Limitations of space prevent me from dishing up many more delicious morsels. I certainly hope you will send more of this literature. Nothing so weakens a bad cause as an attempted defence.

The utter lack of a sound basis for protection in either science, morals or public policy is shown by the fact that today not a political economist in Christendom who values his reputation is willing to write an extended treatise in its defence. Protection is the doctrine of narrow selfishness, of provincialism, of isolation. It breeds jealousy and distrust between nations, and is both the cause and effect of wars. The negation of democracy, it shuns free discussion, is spawned in darkness, and propagated by deceit. It destroys self-reliance, initiative and enterprise, causing its votaries to seek advantages rather than win in a fair field. Its very name is a misnomer; it wards off things we desire, not things we dread. Today it is challenged in every country where the people have learned to think and analyze. And like its sisters, feudalism and chattel slavery, it must fall before the advancing tide of democracy.

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

The "Steal" Industry

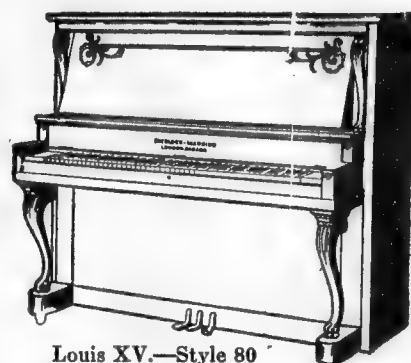
The Borden government is committed by pledges—understood to have been given last session—to an upward revision of the iron and steel schedules of the tariff during the 1912-13 Session of Parliament. These pledges, writes the Ottawa correspondent of the *Yorkshire (Eng.) Post*, must have been pretty definite and specific as regards some of the items, for during the summer an Ontario Conservative member, who is interested in the manufacture of wire fencing, has been promoting a merger of wire fence manufacturing companies with a view to taking full advantage of the proposed change in the tariff. So far the merger scheme has not been completely successful.

According to letters which have been published, the Ontario member "had inside information to the effect that before the end of the present year the government was going to take wire for farm fencing off the free list." These letters suggest that a promise was made by the government that the iron and steel schedules should be overhauled in the interest of the trade, and corroboration of the statements current that these schedules are to be revised upwards is forthcoming in an announcement that was made by Mr. T. J. Drummond, at Sault

Ste. Marie, Ontario, on Thursday last. Mr. Drummond is president of the Algoma Steel company, which owns the rail and merchant mills at Sault Ste. Marie. The directors held a meeting there on Thursday, and at the close of the meeting Mr. Drummond made a statement for publication in the newspapers. Extensions are planned at Sault Ste. Marie, but Mr. Drummond announced that it had been decided to postpone work on these extensions "pending possible consideration and action by the Dominion government in regard to the iron and steel tariff."

The iron and steel industry, quite apart from the dispensations, exemptions and rebates mentioned by Mr. Drummond, is no longer adequately protected against American and British competition. The easiest way out for the Borden government would be to revive the bounty system and to extend it to cover the new merchant mills. To do so, however, would arouse the hostility of farmers all over the Dominion, for it was the organized and persistent opposition of the grain growers and farmers to bounties that made it impracticable for the Laurier government to re-enact the old bounty code in the Parliamentary Session of 1910-11.

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have the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action—Poschlmann Wire, the best imported—Weickert Felt Hammers, none better—Billings Brass Action Flange, the latest innovation. The

Sherlock-Manning possesses all these and every feature that makes for piano perfection.

See the Sherlock-Manning and judge for yourself. Or, write direct to us and we'll forward you inside facts and information, telling you exactly how you can save considerable money, and yet own one of the world's best pianos by buying a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. Visit our factory, if possible. Write anyhow.

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WORLD'S CHAMPION MARQUIS GIVEN AWAY FREE

Last week we paid \$1000 for 250 bushels of Marquis Wheat grown by Henry Holmes, Raymond, Alberta, winner of the world's championship for wheat at the International Dry Farming Conference at Lethbridge. We also bought 50 bushels from Seager Wheeler, winner of the \$1000 prize and champion of America in 1911. We therefore have the World's Champion Wheat and will give it Absolutely Free to our customers.

But we also *sell* Marquis, and have a special offer for you; in fact, we are Marquis specialists. We grow it. In five years Marquis will have taken the place of all the other kinds of wheat now grown in Western Canada. Get seed now. Do not delay until you have another frozen crop and are forced to buy Marquis. Buy some now with the proceeds of a good crop. Take advantage of our special offer and get some of the World's Champion Wheat.

YOU TAKE NO RISK

If our Seeds do not satisfy you, return them and we will refund your money and pay charges both ways. Can we do more?

Write today. This is your opportunity

The Mooney Seed Company Limited

"Seedsmen to Men Who Care"

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WILLOUGHBY BUILDING, SASKATOON, SASK.

Press Opinions

Continued from Page 12

The St. Thomas Journal also reproduces the questions to be submitted by The Guide and makes editorial comment of a similar vein. The Rosthern Enterprise among Western journals quotes the entire Referendum.

Crazed by Free Trade

The free trade crazed Grain Growers' Guide has received a very effective answer from a subscriber, Mr. James Robertson, of Bradwell, in this province, who, knowing something of the depressing effect which free trade has had on agriculture in Britain, delivers himself thus to The Guide; (Mr. Robertson's letter follows.)

The farmers who are carried away by its free trade ravings are following merely a will o' the wisp. Free trade in this country would leave the farmer eventually much worse off than he is today; and it would overthrow the national structure, the foundations of which have been laid at great sacrifice. —Moose Jaw News.

Does Not Mince Words

The Grain Growers' Guide does not mince words in describing the attitude of its friend, the foe, toward the British preference. In a recent issue The Guide said:—

"Nothing that has occurred in many years has unmasked the Canadian Manufacturers' association as did the telegram sent to them by The Grain Growers' Guide on September 25. (The Guide editorial, 'The Fakirs Exposed,' is quoted in full.)—Moose Jaw Times.

That The Guide reaches a wider circle of readers than simply the English language; wide as that is, appears from the following articles, one in French, and the other in South African Dutch. Le Devoir, Montreal, publishes a despatch from Ottawa dealing with the denial by the Case company of the letter sent The Guide by their sales manager:—

"La publication dans le Grain Growers Guide de Winnipeg, il y a deux mois, d'une lettre des chefs de vente de la compagnie J. T. Case Threshing Machine, de Racine, Wis., a causé toute une sensation dans l'ouest canadien.

"Cette lettre disait que le gouvernement avait établi un règlement qui augmentait le prix de certaines parties des machines agricoles.

"Les journaux libéraux prétendirent que le gouvernement augmentait le tarif. Le département des douanes donna des explications."

Protection in South Africa

De Boer, of Pretoria, Transvaal, translates into the Boer language the entire editorial "South African Farmers in Danger," which appeared in The Guide on August 7. We do not suppose that many of our readers can make this out, any more than we can ourselves, but its tongue-twisters may make us more grateful for our mother English, while it is inspiring to think of a common bond uniting the Canadian farmer with his brother on the other side of the world, fighting together the great battle of common rights against special privilege:—

Protektie en Vrijhandel

De kwestie van protektie heeft in de laatste tijd heel wat aandacht in Zuidafrika getrokken en onderstaand artikel, vertaald uit de "Grain Growers' Guide," van Winnipeg, Kanada, zal derhalve niet voor onze boeren van belang ontbloeit zijn. Gemeld blad is 't orgaan van 'n sferk lichaam van boeren en treedt heftig op tegen 't idee van protektie.

't Artikel luidt als volgt:

Berichten uit Zuidafrika tonen dat de protektionestiese aanbevelingen van de Handels en Industrieën Kommissie voor het tans lopende jaar door de Regering op de lange baan zijn geschoven. De Zuidafrikaanse, Fabrikanten-Vereeniging is bezig een krachtige veldtocht te organiseren, met het doel aan de boeren de voordelen te leren kennen van een geschermd tarief. In Zuidafrika beheersen de boeren op heden de toestand en is de werkelijke invloed van de fabrikanten niet groot.



Good Ready-Made Farm For Sale

Everything handy; eight hundred acres, 550 under cultivation; all in one block; fenced all around; eighty acres pasture; seventy-five more to be broke; rest good meadow. Buildings nearly all new; photo of buildings above. Sheltered from north and west by Manitoba maple, ash, five hundred spruce; eight-roomed house with furnace; fifty barrel water tank; telephone; everything fixed up to date. Nine portable granaries in field, hold seven-teen hundred bushels each. Barn holds twenty horses, nine cows, and thirty tons of hay. Well has eighty feet best of water. Twenty thousand feet of lumber, mostly siding and shiplap. Five miles from town, one mile to school, one mile to side track to ship grain from. Soil heavy black loam. Thirty-five dollars acre; twelve thousand cash, balance in equal instalments. This is a Snap. Come and see the farm before buying elsewhere.

M. E. RENNER

NEWDALE, MANITOBA

FREE

IF YOU CAN
SOLVE THIS
PROBLEM!

FREE

As an advertisement we will give these awards absolutely and unconditionally free to the persons sending in the neatest correct solution of the "TWENTY-ONE PROBLEM." There is positively no lot or chance connected with the solution of this problem. It is a contest of skill. The neatest correct solution of the problem will be awarded the Piano, and the other awards will be distributed in the order of merit. Everybody who sends in a correct solution will be awarded a prize.

First Award
A Beautiful Doherty Upright Piano
Value \$425

Second Award
A \$375 Upright Piano for \$125

Third Award
A \$375 Upright Piano for \$150

4		
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		10

Fourth Award
A Beautiful Violin, complete with case

Fifth Award
A Handsome Guitar, complete with case

And 88 additional awards to the next 88 neatest correct solutions

DIRECTIONS:—Take the numbers from 3 to 11 inclusive, and place them in the squares so that when added together vertically, horizontally and diagonally, the total will be TWENTY-ONE. No number can be used twice. Use this or a separate piece of paper or material.

The gentlemen who have consented to act as Judges are a guarantee that the awards will be distributed to those who are entitled to them.

In case of a tie; the Judges being unable to decide between any two solutions, each will receive equal awards.

Don't Delay! Send in your Answer quick You may get this Beautiful Piano

All Answers must be in our Store on or before Thursday, November 14th, 1912

MAIL OR BRING YOUR SOLUTION TO DEPT. G

W. DOHERTY PIANO AND ORGAN CO. LIMITED

CALGARY BRANCH:

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not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

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**FURS
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
SHIPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

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Catalogue**

WRITE
FOR
IT

Thos. McKnight
186 Princess St. Winnipeg

**One Half Bottle
Earned Him \$50**



READ Mr. McLean's letter. See how one-half bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure earned him \$50. The other half of the bottle may earn him even more. Many men make a business of buying lame horses and curing them up with Kendall's. Then they sell at a big profit.

How about your horses? Why not get a bottle of

**Kendall's
Spavin Cure**

and be ready to cure cases of Curb, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths or lameness from bruises or other causes! Thousands of other Farmers are doing it—have been doing it for over 35 years. It's the old, safe, remedy you can depend on. Get a bottle at once and see how much it will save or make for you. At drug-pists \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to
**DR. J. KENDALL
COMPANY**
Essexburg Falls,
Vermont.

Port Wad, Nova Scotia.
Gentlemen: I bought a mare that I got cheap on account of a lump on the back joint. I tried your Spavin Cure and a half bottle removed it. That half bottle earned me \$50.00. Very truly yours,
Lauchy McLean.

Our Prize Homesteaders

Continued from Page 8

not suffer from the cold. We built a stable for the oxen, but owing to a miscalculation the doorway was too low. The animals' intelligence was equal to the occasion, however, and they soon learnt to go down on their knees in order to get in out of the cold. During the winter we occupied our spare time in making a suite of furniture, including a massive arm chair, from willows and soap boxes. During the following summer the chair was the cause of an amusing incident. We put in a small crop in the spring, sown broadcast and spent the rest of the summer breaking. About this time some of the neighboring settlers decided to go in for mixed farming, and this was certainly in keeping with our ideas. One of our neighbors bought a cow which got mixed in its ideas of ownership, and only seemed at home when paying my oxen a visit, which necessitated its owner bringing a team to fetch it home when ever he was short of milk. He came one day and after much excitement succeeded in getting the cow tied to the wagon, and all unconscious that the beast was on her back whipped up his team, when one of our party, overcome with mirth at seeing a cow walk with its legs in the air, sank into the big chair, which promptly collapsed, adding much to the merriment of the others. After this we bought a cow, and were very proud of the first output of butter, but our dairying enterprise received a rude shock, when the storekeeper informed us that he could not take any more "grease" unless we delivered it in bottles. Our crop now ripened, and in the absence of a binder we cut it with a mower and harvested it like hay. In the fall, as there was no threshing outfits in the vicinity, we flailed out our seed for the following spring.

Good Neighbors

In spite of all these little drawbacks we have managed to improve from year to year. We have derived great benefit from the bulletins issued from the Experimental Farms, but I think the measure of success we have achieved is mostly due to the information and help received from the Canadian and American farmers who have settled round us, and whom we have always found most willing to assist us with advice or practical help whenever we have needed it. These are fair samples of our experiences as homesteaders, and when we had gained sufficient knowledge to raise a reasonable amount of farm products we fondly imagined that our troubles would be over, but we are forced to acknowledge that we have only arrived half-way to success, as now we have mastered the production, we find ourselves up against a much harder proposition. Whether we have produce to sell, or go on the market as buyers of our commodity we come up against a stiff iron combination of interests who force down the price at which we shall sell, and inflate the prices of all we have to buy to such an extent that the purchasing power of all we produce is reduced quite 50 per cent. This is a problem which can only be solved by the united power of the farmers of Canada. The majority of farmers produce ample each year to provide every necessity and more or less luxury, but as long as we pay a toll of 50 per cent. to powerful combinations of capital, which is made possible by the present unjust system of the protective tariff, and the lack of government supervision over monopolies such as railways, our balance at the bank will be like the thermometer in winter, at and below zero. I would like to take this opportunity of appealing to the farmers of the West in the interest of our association. If it is not what you would like it to be, don't keep away but come in and help to make it what it ought to be, an irresistible force to be used in the interests of the producers and consumers of this country. We now possess the power or production and when we can exercise the influence over the other great questions before the country to which we are numerically entitled we can indeed make life worth living.



IF you would buy a watch to be proud of, remember, it is the name on the movement—not the gold in the case, that should have first consideration. First of all, a watch should be reliable and reliability depends on the movement.

WALTHAM

Colonial Series

is one of the greatest achievements of the Waltham works. It is the happiest combination of

exquisite style and unflinching accuracy ever effected in a timepiece. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch. Write for Descriptive Booklet.

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Make Winter Driving Comfortable

They keep the feet warm and cozy in any style of vehicle in coldest weather. There is no flame, smoke or smell, and one of these heaters will last a lifetime. They fit in at your feet and occupy little space. They cannot be bent or broken. We make twenty styles, some as low as \$1.25 each. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. Get one from your dealer or write for complete catalog. Write today. You will never know what real comfort means during cold weather riding until you get one of these heaters.

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This Genuine "Leader"

Outfit includes:

One Hopf model Violin as described.

One Violin Bow with ebonized frog inlaid with pearl, and with bone slide and buttons.

One substantial fancy-covered case.

One extra set good quality strings.

One piece rosin.

One complete instructor.

One lettered finger-board chart.

One scholarship certificate in U.S. School of Music.

All for \$3.25

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AN ASTOUNDING OFFER

Here is a genuine bargain for all Music Lovers. A chance for all to learn the violin.

Secure at once our "LEADER" violin outfit. Every article is of excellent quality—so different from those which are usually included in low-price offers of this kind.

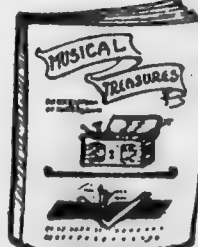
The violin is a Hopf model, beautifully polished and finished in rich nut-brown color shading to yellow. The tone of this instrument is of pleasing quality. The bow, too, is high class—in fact, every article is much superior.

For Beginners, Here's Your Chance!
This Fine Outfit at a Low Figure.

You couldn't hope to get this collection from any other for less than five or six dollars. Save \$1.75.

The outfit is complete, even to case, rosin, spare set of strings, instructor, finger chart, and scholarship certificate in the U.S. School of Music—one of the best of its kind. You don't even need a teacher. Anyone can learn who will follow these lessons.

This is our introductory offer and we cannot keep it open indefinitely.



This Big Musical Encyclopedia "Claxton's Musical Treasures" is Free.

It contains information that every person who plays, or who desires to play, a musical instrument should know. It also shows some astounding values in musical instruments and will prove a most welcome holiday shopping guide. The Violin Outfit described in this advertisement is only one of the marvelous values to be found in this big book of musical information.

Forty Years
Square Dealing
The Claxton Limited
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
AD'S LARGEST MUSICAL MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
TORONTO, CANADA Address Dept. 2. for Your Copy—IT'S FREE.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild.

THE COUNTRY WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Last week we introduced the subject of a Country Woman's Exchange. We have only a very limited space to devote to letters so that when one of our readers writes to say that she wants help on the farm or would like to work on a farm, or has cheese to sell, or chickens or turkeys to dispose of, her letter might have to wait for weeks before we could print it. So we have thought of starting a Country Woman's Exchange where for a moderate sum a woman could insert a notice of anything she had to buy or to sell and so get her announcement in the hands of the reader at the earliest possible moment.

Now what do you think of the idea? Would it be useful to you? Write and tell me what you think of the plan anyway. I will be glad to hear opinions either in favor of or opposed to it. When you write please mention whether or not you think you could use it personally and in what way.

Other Matters of Interest

I want to bring to your attention again what I mentioned last week about sending clothing here. If you have clothing or financial help to give to anyone please don't send it to me, but write to me for the name of someone who needs assistance. This saves paying double express or freight.

Lastly I want to remind you that we have a generous supply of the maternity pamphlets which we will be glad to send to anyone who encloses five cents to cover cost of printing and postage.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all communications to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A STRONG DEFENSE FOR UNFORTUNATE GIRLS

Dear Sunshine:—I read "Aida's" letter and was pleased to know we had some kind sister to speak a kind word for the fallen ones. My heart filled when I read of that poor young girl who tried to live right, then that man to go and inform on her. God bless her. I too would help them all I could. I will say this, if you have a young girl in your home who has ever fallen, a man will watch her more and notice her ways than one who had not been so. Then a man might say a good word to his wife about her, then the woman will think she is bad because her husband is speaking well of her. She gets jealous. I have seen it myself.

Dear ones, we have sisters and maybe daughters of our own. Would we like them to be run down like this in public? We never can tell when they will leave home what may happen to them. We all know it's not the girl's wish to have children and those who do always are looked down on more than those who don't have any, because they are free, just like men. Why don't you run them down and shame them more? I know men and young boys are watching this page just to read of women taking these young girls down. We feel it in our home. If I could not say good about them I would not speak at all. If there are a few bad, do not kill the rest. If we would all think before we speak, less harm would be done. Do unto others as you would like them to do unto you. I hope we don't see any more letters written against our outcast sisters. Let us pray for them. We notice their little faults and look at them I suppose worse than those who ever have fallen, and, maybe, they don't mean anything by it, but it's men and women that take them up wrong. How many cast stones at the woman in the Bible? John, Chapter 8.

Well, dear Sunshine, Lorna Doone and Violet's letters seem to me like stones thrown at the girls in their homes where The Guide is taken. May God enlighten them and teach them the way into life everlasting. Wishing your success, I will sign myself

FEBRUARY.

I don't think you are quite fair to Lorna Doone. She spoke very kindly of all unfortunate girls and as she did not speak of anyone in particular it

could hardly be called throwing stones. But I do agree with you about one thing and that is that it is time the world began to put the blame equally on the man and the woman. Up to the present the poor girl has had to pay for the follies of both and it is a rank injustice.

F. M. B.

FURTHER WORD FROM KEW GARDENS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be so pleased if you would publish a few lines just to thank all the readers that answered our letter from the G. G. G., as we had so many we could not answer all, and I notice you have just printed the other one about the child, which I sent in some time ago. I suppose you were so busy at the time with other letters. But if you can kindly let the reader know we have a young man now and I shall not have a girl now or another child as the winter will be quiet, nothing much to do, and by the time it is over my little boy will be old enough to run about by himself and what little I have to do I can manage alone. So I hope I shall not put any readers to the trouble of writing again. I hope some day I may be able to help some member. I shall not need anyone here now. I hope the readers will see this soon, so as to save a lot of them writing.

Yours truly,
KEW GARDENS.



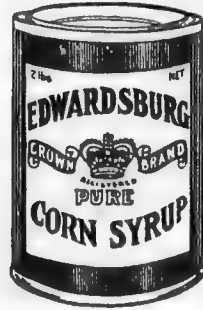
PRACTICAL MODELS SHOWING SIMPLE STYLES

7555—House Jacket with Peplum, 34 to 42 bust. With Elbow or Long Sleeves. For the medium size, the jacket will require 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide.
7545—Middy Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Six Gored Skirt, with or without Yoke on Skirt and Blouse, with Blouse Open at the Front and Joined to the Skirt or Made Separate and Drawn on Over the Head, with Elbow or Long Sleeves.
7543—Long Double-Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 8 yds. of material 37 in. wide with 1/2 yd. 44 or 52 for collar and cuffs, for 16 year size.
7554—Child's Tucked Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Square or High Neck. Short or Three-Quarter Sleeves, with or without Shirring at Waist Line.
7551—Circular Petticoat, 22 to 32 waist. With or without Yoke and Frill, with Inverted Plait or Habit Back.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

679—Design for Embroidering a Pillow Slip or Towel End. One complete design eighteen inches in width and scallops for two yards are given.

669—Design for an Embroidered Edge Three-Quarters of an Inch in Width. Four yards are given.

Lend Variety to the Daily Menu



And add to the enjoyment of home cooking by using

Crown Brand Corn Syrup

The purest and most delicious table syrup obtainable.

Crown Brand—clear as strained honey—gives a delightful flavor to dumplings, puddings, pastry, etc., and is especially desirable for serving with Buckwheat and Griddle Cakes, Cookies and Biscuits.

It is a most nourishing food—splendid for children, because it is so easily digested.

NEXT TIME TRY CROWN BRAND.

Your grocer has it

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.
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\$25, \$39, \$58, \$80, etc.

THE 1913 MODEL HORNLESS
Latest and best. Wonderfully loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100? We want you to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reproducer and other Columbia Patents.

These Prices include a liberal supply of Genuine Columbia Records, of your own choice.

The Columbia has a old-fashioned sharp sapphire points to wear out your Records

TERMS: FROM \$5.00 DOWN AND \$3.00 MONTHLY

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold the last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

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30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite Songs, etc.

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

Write for our New Free Illustrated Machine Catalogue No. 66, and Record List

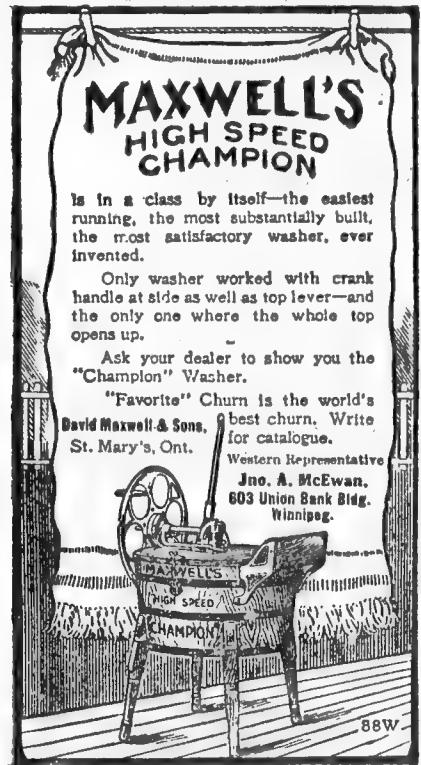
WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE



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many times in ruined eyesight, annoyances of odor and cleaning of greasy lamps. May as well buy it and own it. Simple, safe and cheap—generates its own gas giving 200 candle power of pure white brilliant light for less than 1/2 cent per hour. Color post card free. Write to day for circular D and free post card.
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WANTED We can handle all your
DRESSED POULTRY
So ship direct to us and we will remit for same immediately upon receipt
CUNNINGTON & CAMPION, Butchers
595 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



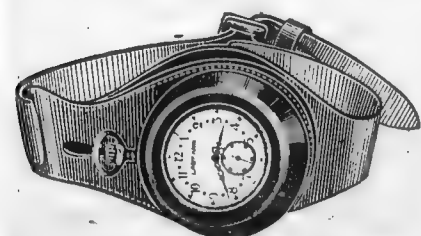
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Is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.
Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.
Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Washer.
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THIS IS FOR YOU



It is given for selling only \$4.50 worth of rarely beautiful Xmas postcards and booklets, and fancy postcards of every kind. New and most artistic designs, in an endless variety of exquisite colors, heavily embossed. The prettiest cards we have ever had; easily worth 5c each. At our price, 3 for 5c, people are glad to get a chance to buy them. You can earn this dainty, reliable ladies' wrist watch with russet leather bracelet, by next to no time. Start now. **THE GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM CO., DEPT. 105 TORONTO.**

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

CAMERA AND STORY COMPETITIONS

Please hurry along your pictures of the Oldest Inhabitant. I am so anxious to see what you are going to do in this new competition that I can hardly wait for the mails. I expect some of you will send me pictures of some dear old horse with whom you have played for years, or it may be a co-bossie or a doggie or a rooster or any other old friend who has stayed a long time with you. But do hurry with them, like good children. I will give three story books as prizes for the three best pictures received.

Any boy or girl under seventeen may send us a picture.

You must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that you took the picture yourself and that the age given is correct.

All pictures must be on my desk not later than November 15.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

The story I want you to write me next is about some bird or animal or plant getting ready for winter. These stories must be true and I would like them to be about things you have noticed yourselves, but queer things in nature that father or mother or teacher have seen will do.

As in every competition three books will be given for the three best stories received and we would like every member of the Young Canada Club to send us a story.

All who do, and all who have previously sent us stories or pictures, will be sent, upon request, one of the new Canada Club buttons. We all think they are as cute as they can be with the Maple Leaf centre and the name of the club on them.

Address all stories to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

Honorable Mention

Having just finished reading the Young Canada club I have fully made up my mind to try and see if I can't write a short story on "My Unlucky Day."

This unlucky day of mine was one day this summer. It was such a lovely day that it seemed as though nothing out of the way should happen.

However, in the morning I overslept myself and was the last one to appear in the breakfast room, mother chiding me rather severely for not getting up in time to help prepare breakfast or make up the school lunches. I then tried to help wash the dishes, but the dish water was cold and greasy and to make matters worse I broke one of mother's most prized dishes. One scolding provoked another, so that I received another scolding or tongue thrashing, besides being told to leave the kitchen.

I picked up my books and lunch and started off to school with the rest. Somehow that day did not seem at all pleasant. First I could not get my arithmetic problems to work out right, and failed to come out head in my monthly examinations.

This was getting a little bit too hard for me, and I sat down almost crying with vexation, but for the thought that some of my schoolmates would laugh at me. Four o'clock came at last and I was somewhat glad, but behind all my gladness there was a shade of jealousy at those who would go on to school and I should not. My unlucky day was to be my last day.

I walked slowly down to the stable to help my brother get out the pony, but found he had gone on and left me to harness and hitch her to the buggy.

Oh! how angry I felt, and could not stop the big tears that persisted in trickling down my nose and cheeks.

After some time I had the horse and buggy ready and we all got in to go home. I felt so melancholy that I said not a word, but my brother and sister annoyed me by telling me of the air space between my head and hat.

The little colt which had followed us to school that day refused to go all the way home, but suddenly stopped and

turned, running back towards the school. I stopped also and took after it, thinking of all the things that colt would receive if ever I got hands on it again. It did not go more than a half mile before it started homeward again, but I had had my mile walk for nothing.

Just as we were nearing home we met a large herd of cattle. Some of them refused to move off the road, but stood as if rooted to it. The pony must have thought that if they would not get off the road she wouldn't, so jumped into the midst of them and never stopped until she had broken both shafts entirely off and nearly threw us all into the ditch.

We left the buggy there and finished the remaining part of the way on foot. Papa was very cross, and I, as before, received another scolding.

I thought that I had hardly been dealt with fairly that day, but I can now look back and laugh at my last day of school and the memory it holds for me.

LILLIAN E. BASSETT.
Age 14 years.

OUR MONEY MAKING CORNER

WINNING THROUGH ENTHUSIASM

Indifference never led armies to conquer, nor created beautiful music or arts or great business, nor made great and famous men.

Boys and girls who are taught enthusiasm through being enthusiastic over little things, will be powerful leaders in later life. Gladstone said that enthusiasm is what is really needed to bring out the best within the boy.

Now boys and girls, we want to help you—not to lose—but to gain enthusiasm. The Guide also wants to help to make you reliable salesmen and saleswomen—to make you real, live, energetic Canadian boys and girls.

Just read the following list and see what some of our young folks have been doing during the summer months. Harold McLeod and Clifford Donohue deserve honorable mention because they earned special prizes in addition to commission.

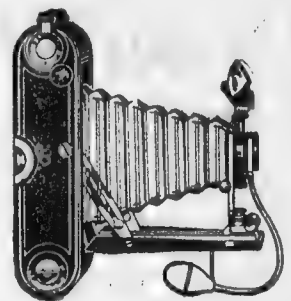
List of Subscriptions Sent in by Y.C.C.

Members since July

Fred M. Huddleston	Alta.	15
Clifford Donohue	Man.	18
Harold McLeod	Sask.	11
Talji Dykema	Sask.	10
Irene Gratton	Sask.	10
Henry W. Shumaker	Sask.	6
Mary Smith	Sask.	5
Earl Whyte Vandusen	Man.	5
Gwenie Heard	Sask.	5
Geo. Coulter	Sask.	5
Calvin C. Cochrane	Sask.	5
Lillie G. Woodford	Alta.	5
Oliver Erickson	Sask.	4
Edwin Hagl	Sask.	4
Evelyn Thompson	Man.	4
Joseph Loucks	Sask.	4
Glen Watts	Sask.	3
Fred Patterson	Man.	3
Hilder Hope	Sask.	2
Wif ed Eggleston	Alta.	2
Jack McLincham	Man.	2
E. Riggins	Alta.	2
Clifford Yoe	Man.	2
Donald E. Spooner	Sask.	2
Thos. Glen Johnston	Alta.	2
Ettie McKenzie	Man.	2
Alex. Cardiff	Sask.	2
Earl Sadler	Sask.	1
W. A. Asford	Sask.	1
Reuben McLean	Sask.	1
Margaretta Funk	Sask.	1
Lambert E. Amos	Sask.	1
Adelheid Muller	Sask.	1
Carl Oscar Nelson	Alta.	1
Alex. Ratcliffe	Sask.	1
Willie Cardiff	Sask.	1

We want all "The Guide" Young Folks to help us. It matters not whether you are rich or poor. If you are resolute you will surely win. If you have not heard about our great money making competition, write to-day.

Desk No. 1,
Young Canada Club,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Sherbrooke Street,
Winnipeg, Man.



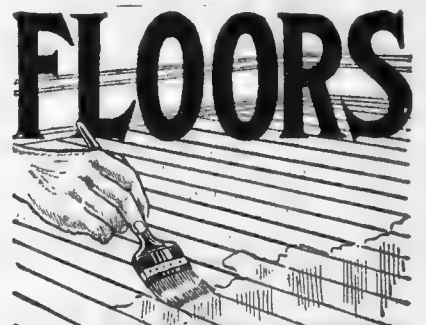
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It's both simpler and less expensive than you think. No dark-room for any part of the work by the Kodak film system.

Our catalogue explains in detail. It's free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
TORONTO - CAN.



Save Work for the Housewife

Don't stop the good work when the outside of your house is painted—paint the floors and lessen the labors of the housewife. A rough, splintery floor is an eyesore—a place for germs and dirt to gather—impossible to keep clean.

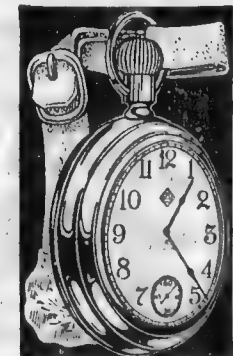
Stephens' Floor Paint

is easily applied by the housewife herself. It sinks into the wood, fills up the cracks, making a hard, smooth surface that is kept clean and sanitary with very little work. Such a floor is a lasting satisfaction, it brightens the whole house. The cost is returned in the longer life the paint gives the floor. A line of colors to suit individual tastes.
Sold by leading dealers. Write today for free book of "Suggestions"—for paint users.



Everything for the Painter
G.F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
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BRANCH AT CALGARY

BOYS, LOOK HERE



Given for selling only \$3.00 worth of rarely beautiful Xmas Postcards and Booklets, and Fancy Postcards of every kind. New and most artistic designs, in an endless variety of exquisite colors, heavily embossed. The prettiest cards we have ever had. Easily worth 5c each. At our price, 3 for 5c, people are glad to get a chance to buy them. You can earn this handsome polished nickel stem-wind man's watch with fine fob, as quick as wink. Now is the time. **THE GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM CO., DEPT. 12-K Toronto.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Country Girl's Ideas

I believe the idea has been simmering in the editorial minds of this paper for some time now that the young women on the prairie are being neglected and so they have asked me to conduct a column especially for them. I dare say they asked me because they knew that I had been a prairie girl myself.

I have attended quilting bees in the country though I must admit that I am no hand at quilting. I made the stitches so tiny that it took me ages to get around a corner. I used to go for glorious sleighing parties when we used to all sit on the edge of the box and never minded the cold. I have even ridden standing up in a wagon box, over frozen roads, and if there is anything rougher than that I haven't experienced it. I have driven reluctant pony to town on a sunny Saturday afternoon when we went in to take our weekly music lesson. Those were wonderful drives in the autumn when there was the delightful fragrance of cut grain on every side and the indescribable yellow glow of the sunlight. Then there was coming home by the moonlight when Beattie and I allowed the pony to jog along at his own sweet will while we munched chocolates or dipped eager fingers into the grape basket between our feet and the dash board.

Then there was Sunday when the young people of the district came from far and near and camped on our doorstep or on our lawn in the full bravery of their best attire. Sundays, by the way, when cookies and fruit cake and preserves melted away and we watched them go with ungrudging eyes.

So because I know all about these things which largely make up the life of the country girl I have been asked to take charge of a column for the consideration of her problems.

One phase of country life that I want to go into in some detail is the means whereby the girl on the farm can make herself independent. There seems to be a general idea that she must go to town and take a situation as a milliner, dressmaker, stenographer or teacher, yet the farm is the ultimate source of wealth of the whole nation. Surely, then, our young women can make it a means of livelihood for themselves without going away from home.

There is money to be made in pigs for instance, just the plain garden variety

of hogs without any fancy trimmings in the shape of pedigrees. Pigs are not very expensive to keep, thriving amazingly on slops and grain that is away off grade for marketing. They are not what you might call picky about the way their food is served, though I believe they should be kept as clean as possible. Now I don't see why a good many girls on the farm couldn't make quite a bit of money for themselves raising these same hogs.

Also there are pickles. The farm produces at small cost the tomatoes, cabbage, onions and cucumbers from which the most delectable pickles are made. And really good home made pickles are something money cannot buy. There may not be much market for them in the country, but I am sure they would bring a good price in the city.

Once and awhile I mean to talk about dress, for there probably isn't a girl anywhere within the confines of the Canadian boundaries who doesn't love pretty clothes. Country girls, as well as city ones, like to be chic in their appearance, and alas, it is too true that, other things being equal, it is the well dressed girl who gets most attention.

When a young lady visitor arrives from the city her clothes are intensely interesting to all the girls in the neighborhood. They want to find out what it is that makes her appear so smartly dressed and some lay the credit of it to her pretty collars, others to the cut of her suit and others to her shoes, all of which are more or less distinctive, but I believe that nine times out of ten it is chiefly the hat that makes the difference. If you want to be well dressed, girls, take infinite pains in choosing your millinery. Be careful that the color is one that is on pleasant terms with all the dresses or suits with which it will have to be worn. Don't take the milliner's word for the becomingness of the very first hat she tries on you. Unless it strikes you as being just right try on hats and hats and hats until you find a becoming shape. Then if it isn't trimmed to suit you have it changed. I have studied dress for a long time and my final conclusion is that there isn't one single feature of dress as important as the hat.

But this is just an introductory letter to be followed every two weeks by an article especially interesting to country girls.

The Country Girl

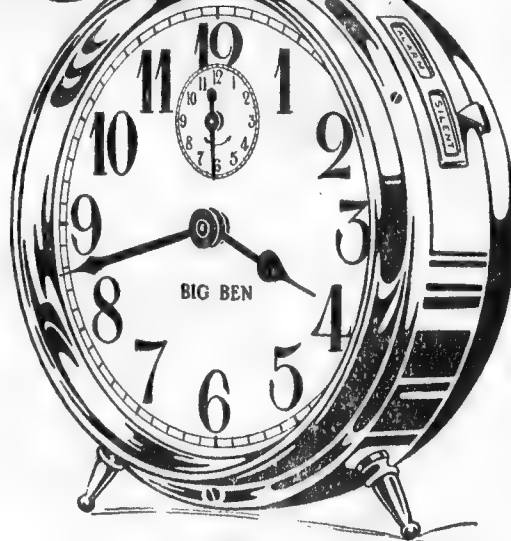
After All There Is No Better Test

Of an article than Popularity. Ask your friends what they think of



Then buy a packet, and if it does not please you your grocer has authority to refund your money

Big Ben



One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made big enough for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad smiling face and big, honest hands tell the right time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock to wake you up for \$1 or \$1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth two dollars more than that since he wakes you on time and never fails to tell the right time all day long as well as all the night? You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man

can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every other half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him Christmas for some friend or relative.

He is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers—the price is \$3.00 anywhere. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you attractively boxed and duty charges paid.

The underwear without a fault



Just the
style, size
or weight
you like

Pen-Angle

Underwear and Hosiery

for any season or climate,
for man, woman or child,
at the right price.
And it won't shrink!

Purchase by
the trademark.
It's on every
garment—in red
Try No. 95—
medium weight



When writing to Advertisers, please mention The Guide

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

Utica, N.Y., Oct. 30.—After a long illness, Vice-President James Schoolcraft Sherman died at his home in this city at 9.42 o'clock tonight of uraemic poison caused by Bright's disease, complicated by heart disease.

Alarming symptoms in the condition of the vice-president gave great concern to his wife and members of the family more than six months, but they did not become known to the public. Only the closest personal and political friends were aware of the real situation. Mr. Sherman's happy disposition and his famous smile were misleading, and those who saw him as the presiding officer of the senate, never dreamed that he suffered pain or worry.

The death of Vice-President Sherman gives point to the serious discussion of the question of a successor. There is no provision of law for filling a vacancy caused by the death or retirement of a vice-president, but Mr. Sherman was a candidate for re-election. The Republican national convention delegated to its national committee power to fill a vacancy on the ticket, but it is known that the committee will not be assembled at this time.

MIXED FARMING TESTED

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—E. S. Archibald, Dominion Government Husbandman, from Ottawa, who is on his first trip through the West inspecting the Dominion experimental farms, returned to the city from Brandon where he found everything in a most satisfactory state of progress.

Speaking of the experiments being carried on there, Mr. Archibald said: "I found a large number of steers and sheep being raised outside instead of under shelter, and I feel quite confident that this system of raising cattle and sheep, and probably later on, horses, in

the open with a shelter to protect them from severe wind and snow storms, will prove to be the most satisfactory plan. Next year at Brandon we hope to go in for swine raising and will build a modern piggery and, later, swine raising will be introduced on a large scale throughout the West."

Outside Breeding Best

As to the cost of breeding beef inside versus outside rearing, Mr. Archibald stated that the experiment would cost a little more to raise cattle in the open as the animals would require more blood-heating foods, but that they could be fed on coarser foodstuffs, and the result would be stronger boned and healthier beef.

In answer to a query on the general condition of dairy cattle in Canada, Mr. Archibald said: "There is a tremendous amount of tubercular cows in the East, and while I do not know this to be the condition in the West from personal inspection, I am given to understand that there are too many affected cows being used in the West. This condition will continue to exist until the Dominion Health department have perfected their plans for periodical careful inspection of dairy farms."

"I think, perhaps, one of the most satisfactory advances along agricultural lines is the rotation experiments that have been made at the different Western experimental farms during the past year. We have found that Indian corn can be grown most successfully on wheat fields, and that when the corn is cut and the ground replowed for grain, the grain is of the most approved quality. This demonstrates that there is hardly a section in the prairie provinces where diversified farming would not be a success and prove profitable to the farmer."

Results at Ottawa

"The barnyard manure experiment for fertilization purposes is being carried on at Brandon and Indian Head successfully, and in another year we intend to go into this feature very extensively. Speaking of rotations, I will tell what we have done at Ottawa this year. We have a 200 acre farm just outside of Ottawa on which this past summer we raised 1,200 tons of succulent forage, such as corn, turnips and potatoes, 200 tons of hay, an average of 3 tons to the acre, 4,000 bushels of grain, an average of 65 bushels to the acre; twenty acres of pasture land was included on this acreage where cattle had rich, green food."

"If this can be accomplished in Ottawa, where the soil is sandy and rocky, just try to realize how wonderfully diversified farming will flourish in the West where the soil is so rich."

MAKES NEW RECORD

The Grain Growers' Grain company's report last week shows the largest week's business in the history of the company. There is a steady increase all along the line. Mr. Lindsay, manager of the local elevator system, reports a splendid business so far, the farmers generally showing their loyalty to the undertaking. The C.P.R. Terminal Elevators B and E at Fort William, which are controlled by the Grain Growers' Grain company, have already broken all records, having handled more grain this year than ever before.

LOADING MORE GRAIN IN SHORTER PERIOD

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—From September 1 to October 31, inclusive, the C.P.R. has marketed 37,528,000 bushels of wheat and 8,871,000 bushels of other grains on its Western lines, as against 33,446,000 bushels of wheat and 6,133,000 bushels of other grains during the same period last year. In the same period this year the company has loaded a total of 27,505 cars, 21,165 of which have been loaded direct from the elevators, as against a total loaded during the same period in 1911 of 23,826, out of which 18,676 were loaded direct from the elevators. Despite the fact that the railways were unable to commence loading the grain until one month later than last year, the C.P.R. has succeeded in making a general increase during the shorter time available. This has been mostly due to the extra equipment brought into the West and the good weather conditions during the past month.

The Best Way To find out

Who gives you the best service and gets you the best prices, is to ship a car on trial to the new firm whose members have had many years experience on this market. Many farmers are finding out that it pays to do so. We **SELL** grain, not merely merchandise it.

We can get you specially good prices for your barley. Write us before shipping, or wire or phone in for bids. Highest track bids on all grains made on request. We send a liberal advance, if requested, on receipt of Shipping Bill. **SHIP TO**

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

LICENSED BONDED

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man
Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. **TRY US.** Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks P.O. Drawer 1746

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request. CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

Members
Winnipeg Grain
Exchange

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man.

M. K. SMITH
Manager

BOVRIL

will nourish you and enable you to bear the change of seasons.

It is a valuable aid to the digestion and proper assimilation of food. (See "The British Medical Journal," Sept. 16, 1911.)

D-11-12

Farmers Ship Your Grain Direct

We are prepared to handle all kinds of grain in carloads direct from farmer to Eastern markets. Farmers may draw on us for high percentage of value, bill of lading attached. No delay in final returns. Full particulars furnished promptly. Reference: Sterling Bank of Canada

Canada Grain Co. Ltd.
Toronto



Ask Your Dealer

About the Gregg Malleable Knee Sleigh. He can get it for you quick. Write for descriptive matter

Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

TURKEY APPEALS TO GREAT POWERS FOR HELP

London, Nov. 3.—The Turkish army is in full retreat on Constantinople and the Turkish government has asked the powers to intervene.

An official bulletin was issued by the government at Constantinople tonight, admitting defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians in the great battle on the Thracian plains. Application was made to the embassies in Constantinople tonight to end the war and arrange a peace agreement.

The ambassadors, prior to this, had asked the Porte to grant permission to each of the great powers to send one warship through the Dardanelles, and this request had been complied with. The only guarantee of safety for the native Christians, and perhaps the foreigners in Constantinople, is to be found in the presence of the warships of the great powers in the harbor of the Turkish capital.

It is the general belief that Bulgaria will refuse to listen to anything in the way of intervention until the Bulgarian army is at the gates of Constantinople, and will insist that Turkey make an appeal direct to the allies without interference from the powers.

Powers not Agreed

The powers have not been able to agree upon the French premier's formula of "Territorial disinterestedness," which is not acceptable to either Austria or Germany. They are taking steps, however, for the protection of Christians in their own political interests in Turkey.

ODDS FAVOR WILSON

New York, Nov. 3.—Woodrow Wilson, the next president of the United States. That is the deduction to be made from the New York Herald's canvas of the nation.

Wilson and Marshall are indicated by the great flood of test ballots gathered in 37 States. They are indicated by the conclusions of experienced political reporters, who carried their inquiry into every county in every debatable state, getting information from men in all walks of life. Based on the test ballots and the personal investigations, the following analysis of the electoral vote is justified:—

Governor Wilson, 340.
President Taft, 27.
Roosevelt, 7.
137 are doubtful.

HARNESS AND SHOES

GO UP IN PRICE

Some 5 years ago Cattle Hides were selling in this country at two cents per pound or \$1.00 each. Today you can get 12 cents per pound, which makes all leather so much dearer. The Northwest Hide and Fur Company, 278 Rupert Street, Winnipeg, make this statement and are prepared to buy your cattle hides at 12 cents if shipped to them. Write them for their new price list on Hides and Raw Furs.—Advt.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

TURKISH ARMY REDUCED TO HANDFUL

London, Nov. 4.—The rout of the great Turkish army in Thrace, in which forty thousand Turkish soldiers fell and seventy-five per cent. of their artillery was captured, is told this morning by Martin H. Donaghue, the war correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who was with the Ottoman troops in their panic stricken flight. "There has been nothing like it," said Donaghue, "since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. The Turkish generals are trying to stem the panic, but it is expected that only a handful of the once great army of more than two hundred thousand men will ever get behind the line of forts at Chataldja."

Mr. Donaghue's thrilling story which, to escape the censor, was sent from Tcholu, the Turkish army headquarters, on Friday night, by automobile to Constantinople and thence by boat to Constantza, Roumania, and cabled from there last night to London, is in part as follows:

Irrevocable Disaster

"Irrevocable disaster has befallen the Turkish army. It has suffered an appalling defeat. This has been followed by confusion and a rout for which there is scarcely a parallel in history, a rout, which in its later stages, degenerated into a wild panic, a stampede, which communicated itself to the whole fighting force. As I am writing this despatch the army corps forming Abdullah Pasha's splendid army lie battered and decimated and the defensive lines have fled pell mell before the advancing Bulgarians. It has been the most complete military disaster since Mukden, the greatest debacle since Sedan. Forty thousand men, the flower of the Turkish troops, have fallen, while Abdullah Pasha himself narrowly escaped their fate. Seventy-five per cent. of his artillery was captured, his men seemed to melt away like snow before the summer sun.

Demoralization Complete

"The disintegration once begun soon became general, brigades dissolved into regiments, regiments into companies, and companies became small groups until all cohesion disappeared and the demoralization became complete. By handfuls the remnants of the army have found their way back to Tcholu, the Bulgarian artillery cruelly harassing them, mowing them down in thousands.

"For a like disaster one is compelled to turn to Napoleon's memorable retreat from Moscow. I am one of two journalists who were caught in the wild stampede of the retreating Turks. The retreating movement began early on Thursday; since then I have travelled continuously for two days without food, until I reached Contanses this (Sunday) afternoon. I came hither to be able to relate to you without fear of the censor the full story of the vast calamity."

RAILWAY COMMISSION SITTINGS

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Today the officials of the railway commission completed the itinerary of the western trip which opens at Fort William on Nov. 8. Chairman Drayton and Commissioner McLean are the only members of the board who will go west. They will hold sittings from Fort William right through to Vancouver as follows:—

Fort William, Friday, Nov. 8; Winnipeg, Monday, Nov. 11; Le Pas, Thursday, Nov. 14; Prince Albert, Saturday Nov. 16; Saskatoon, Monday, Nov. 18; Edmonton, Friday, Nov. 22; Calgary, Monday, Nov. 25; Vancouver, Thursday, Nov. 28; Victoria, Monday, Dec. 2; Nelson, Monday, Dec. 9; Lethbridge, Wednesday, Dec. 11; Moose Jaw, Thursday, Dec. 12; Regina, Friday, Dec. 13.

As the commission will hold a meeting in Toronto on Wednesday next it is expected that not much will be done in connection with the western freight rates inquiry on Monday, Nov. 4, the date to which the inquiry was adjourned. At the commission office today it was stated that in all probability the inquiry will not be proceeded with, but that a later date will be agreed upon for the further hearing of this important matter.

The Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of a letter from Thomas Miller, of Echo, Sask., under date of Oct. 31, stating that C.P.R. car 39214 was seen that day passing through Gull Lake, eastward bound, in a leaking condition.

Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., up to "McBean Bros., Fort William," or on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

NOTE.—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS.. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT.



**MANY
LARGE FARMERS**

have written us expressing their appreciation of the many valuable suggestions given in our "NEW 1912 EDITION OF DATA FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS." Have you received one? If not, ask us to mail one to you. We are sure you will find it of value.

Our "DAILY MARKET BULLETIN" is growing more popular every day. You should receive one to keep you in touch with the market when you are shipping. We will be glad to send one on request.

All cars consigned to us will be given the best possible attention. Highest grades and prices obtainable are always received by our experts in charge. Liberal advances, if requested, are made on receipt of bills of lading.

We would like to hear from you today.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD
COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

PRODUCERS' GRAIN COMMISSION COMPANY, LTD.

Managers
ROBERT D. SMITH
NORMAN C. STUART
308B GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

Here is the Answer:

A Grain Commission Company which gets the best results for the farmer

Ship Your Grain To Us!

LICENSED
BONDED

Reference:
Royal Bank of Canada

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations
Send samples and ask for values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or FORT WILLIAM"

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

This booklet explains clearly and concisely the advantages of this reform; how it would do away with bribery, bossism, gerrymanders and blind party worship. The author, Robert Tyson, is a life-long student of this subject, and he tells the various forms in which Proportional Representation is being adopted by progressive communities the world over.

PRICE, TEN CENTS, POST PAID
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 87-1f

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN- couver Island—ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world, improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H, Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-18

FOR SALE ON CROP PAYMENTS—WE have a splendid well improved section of land, only one mile from Marchwell, Sask., which we will sell to a good, industrious farmer on half crop payments with a reasonable payment to bind the bargain. The land is of the very best. The soil is a rich black loam overlaid with a blue clay subsoil. It is adaptable to grain growing, mixed farming and dairying. One of Saskatchewan's government creameries is located only seven miles from this land. For full particulars write to The Manitoba Land & Investment Co., Box 1086, Winnipeg, Man. 223 McDermot Avenue. 15-2

160 ACRES CHOICE FARM LAND FOR \$1,700—This figures out at about \$10.60 per acre. There is thirty acres ready for crop next spring. The farm is all fenced with wire and has a small house and stable and a cribbed well with splendid water; 3½ miles from good town. This is the best bargain we have on our list of hundreds of farms. The Phillips-Latimer Co., 80 Whyte Avenue E., Edmonton South, Alta. 15-3

HALF SECTION, UNENCUMBERED, FIVE miles from nearest siding and elevator; eight miles from Aquith; one mile from school; good water, no bad weeds, temporary buildings, six grain bins, one hundred acres summerfallow ready for crop, two hundred and sixty-five acres broken, plenty of hay, good place for mixed farming. Apply to H. W. Michie, Aquith, Sask. 14-6

C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-18

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD QUARTER SECTIONS in the famous Cut Knife and Adanac districts, near town; good land, good buildings and plenty water; also livery, feed and sale stable; dray and coal business in connection; quick sale takes crop also. George B. Weller, Adanac, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

DO YOU WANT CITY HOUSES OR LOTS for your farm, or lots in other districts for your present home site?

WE HAVE THE BEST EQUIPPED AND the most efficient exchange department in the city.

WE CAN GET YOU PROPERTY ANY- where in the Dominion for what you have, and can effect an exchange for you within a few days' time.

THORNSTAD, ROED & LIDHOLM, 643 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. 14-26

SOME FEW SNAPS IN THE VICINITY of the beautiful Wakaw Lake, Sask. I have for sale some very good improved farms from \$20 to \$25 per acre.

EXTRA IMPROVED FARM, 75 ACRES cultivated, one mile from station, \$20 per acre; reason for selling, owner takes to other occupation.

ZALTAN VON RAJOS, REAL ESTATE broker, Wakaw, Sask. 13-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—A CUDDY STEERING DEVICE for a 20 h.p. International gasoline engine. Device only used two days. Terms, \$70 f.o.b. purchaser's shipping point. S. Melville Webb, Sunny Isle, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS 25 H.P. GASO- line tractor engine, six furrows Cockshutt gang, nearly new; will take stock for part pay. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 12-6

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-1f

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

2c per Word per Week. 20c per Word for 13 Weeks.
10c per Word for 6 Weeks. 40c per Word for 26 Weeks.
75c per Word for 52 Weeks.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

To the Farmers, Breeders, and all who use this page for advertising purposes

The rates on classified advertising in The Guide have been, ever since its inception, unusually low; in fact, much lower than they should have been to even give us sufficient revenue to meet the cost of production. In view of the present increased cost of production, increase in circulation and service, we now find it necessary to raise the rate on classified advertising.

On and after December 1, 1912, the rates on classified advertising will be as follows:—

4c. per word per week
20c per word for six weeks
Payable in Advance

All ads, however, which are mailed to us before December 1st will take the present rate. The Guide has always carried a large amount of classified advertising and has brought exceptionally good returns, in fact, has produced more business than could be taken care of.

Send us your ads and we will produce the business

MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW— Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham Pomeroy P.O. Man. 15-1f

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfour. J. F. Palmer, Balfour, Sask. 94-1f

HORSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR thirty horse power, five-passenger automobile: A1 condition. Bovee Bros., Maryfield, Sask. 14-2

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-1f

THE ARYAN—THE HINDU PAPER OF Canada. Write for particulars to 630 Speed avenue, Victoria, B.C. 12-4

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

BUTTER AND EGGS

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-1f

SITUATIONS

SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS, greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUA- tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-18

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

The Farmers Market (cont.)

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
(Port William and Port Arthur, Nov. 1, 1912)			
Wheat—	1912	1911	
No. 1 hard	37,014.40	5,429.40	
No. 1 Nor.	965,018.00	358,419.50	
No. 2 Nor.	3,164,806.20	1,064,086.10	
No. 3 Nor.	2,023,916.30	1,592,045.40	
No. 4	407,365.50	1,167,049.30	
No. 5	156,201.10	695,379.30	
Others	2,869,297.40	3,553,239.20	
This week	9,623,620.10	8,436,749.40	
Last week	9,264,860.60	6,133,461.00	
Increase	358,759.20	2,303,288.40	
Oats—			
1 C.W.	43,201.32	52,641.24	
2 C.W.	779,876.14	791,447.15	
3 C.W.	246,039.03	178,110.21	
Ex. 1 Fd.	205,189.32	11,352.12	
1 Feed	111,980.27	868,588.17	
2 Feed	99,917.32		
Others	393,644.18		
This week	1,879,845.92	1,902,140.24	
Last week	1,454,061.01	1,510,921.28	
Increase	425,784.91	385,318.30	
Barley—			
No. 2 C.W.	403,225.32	1 N.W.C.	569,572.29
No. 4 C.W.	189,097.08	2 C.W.	117,858.47
Rejected	97,201.42	3 C.W.	45,284.44
Feed	11,652.02	Others	28,759.12
Others	230,509.16		
This week	931,686.04	This week	761,691.20
Last week	730,042.10	Last week	296,396
Last year	780,085.13		613,379.04
Increase	151,600.39	Increase	148,512.16

Shipments—			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year 5,585,515	831,021	277,803	368,206
Last year 2,960,755	751,095	48,205	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Northern \$1.16½
December 1.09½
March 1.08½
May 1.07½
Wheat—There were bullish influences prominent at the opening but these were offset by realizing. The market opened ½ lower to ½ higher. American cables were better than expected, estimates are for greatly reduced world's shipments this week, other than America and Russia offering less freely with much uncertainty regarding political situation. Immediately following the opening prices declined ½ to ¾, with prominent outside selling, due largely to private advices received here confirming our cable of yesterday that the recent storm in Argentina did little or no damage. There was a quiet demand for cargoes, spot markets were easy and the weather in the United Kingdom favorable. At 1.30 p.m. market was easy and ½ to ¾ lower than yesterday. Corn opened ½ lower and further declined ½ to ¾, with profit taking. Argentine shipments were heavy with Plate shippers continuing bearish and much pressure to sell cargoes afloat.

SNOW AND CLOUDY

Light falls of snow have occurred in the Northern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Throughout

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-1f

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain; also Bronze Turkey Toms, all pure. Mrs. J. Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 14-6

BUFF ORPINGTON, S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each; prize winners. H. J. Stevenson, Jeweler, Boissevain, Man.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels for sale, two dollars each; good utility birds, one dollar each. Wm. Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 15-2

CATTLE

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES for sale, from good producers; sire Vronka Ormsby, his sire brother to World's Record cow; also pure bred collie pups from good workers, \$5.00 each. Neil Wilson, Headlip, near Minto, Man. 15-3

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BREED SHEAR- ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 13-13

SEED WHEAT AND POTATOES

MARQUI WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain, competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

FOR SALE—1080 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, grown on breaking, \$1.85 per bushel, sacks included. Get price for large quantities or the lot. S. W. Bloksidge, Benito, Man. 12-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. Send for samples. E. H. Worral, Arelee, Sask. 14-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$2.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby, bags extra; terms, half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 15-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, GROWN ON my Hill farm, free from all impurities; \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask.; terms, 75 cents per bushel with order and balance on delivery. William Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-1f

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS FREEMOST flax seed, clean, \$2.50 bushel, bags free; also quantity good potatoes. H. Davy, Bratton, Sask. 12-6

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, clean, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 15-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

the central and Southern parts of the Prairie Provinces the weather today, November 4, is generally cloudy with temperatures well above freezing.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—John Rogers and company cable that, with a heavy run of cattle for the week, there was no improvement in trade and quotations remained unaltered, viz: 12 to 12½ cents per pound for Canadian steers, and 11½ to 12½ cents for Irish.

You Need This Dollar-Earning Knowledge!



2000 Farmer Students

Last season nearly 2000 [students were enrolled in our Correspondence Course in Traction Farming and Engineering. Over 900 attended the Hart-Parr Practice Schools. The cut shows a group of them in session at Regina, Sask., Canada, February 20th to 29th, 1912.

Practical Course of Home Study

This Correspondence Course is the only practical course ever offered to practical farmers. It comprises 15 lessons in bound booklet form. Lessons that teach you—right in your own home—all about the detail construction, operation and care of gas tractors, and how to do power farming better and cheaper. Text written in simple language, by acknowledged experts. Technical terms explained in a way that everyone can understand.

Get This Money-Making Knowledge

Each lesson brimful of helpful, money-making, money-saving information and pointers. Entire course worth many dollars to prospective buyers, tractor owners and wage earners.

Take this course. It teaches you how to select the best tractor. How to regulate the fuel, operate levers, control speed, make proper adjustments and repairs without the help of experts. Shows you how to lay out fields, make all kinds of hitches. Teaches the wage earner how to become an expert traction engineer, and so fit himself for a good paying position.

Students Free Practice Schools

Then the practice school instructions help students to apply their knowledge. Here you get a chance to actually run a tractor. With the engine right before you, you can examine all constructive details and all the other things you have learned in the lessons. Expert instructors are on hand to answer your questions, correct your errors, and make everything clear, step by step.

These practice schools are absolutely Free to Hart-Parr Correspondence Course students.

Location of Schools

This season, practice schools will be held at the following centrally-located points.

In United States

Aberdeen, S.D.	Great Falls, Mont.
Fargo, N.D.	Houston, Tex.
Grand Forks, N.D.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Witchita, Kans.	Peoria, Ill.

In Canada

Calgary, Alta.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Regina, Sask.	Portage la Prairie, Man.

Enrol Now

NOW is the time to enrol as a student in this Correspondence Course and so get a chance to attend these great practice schools.

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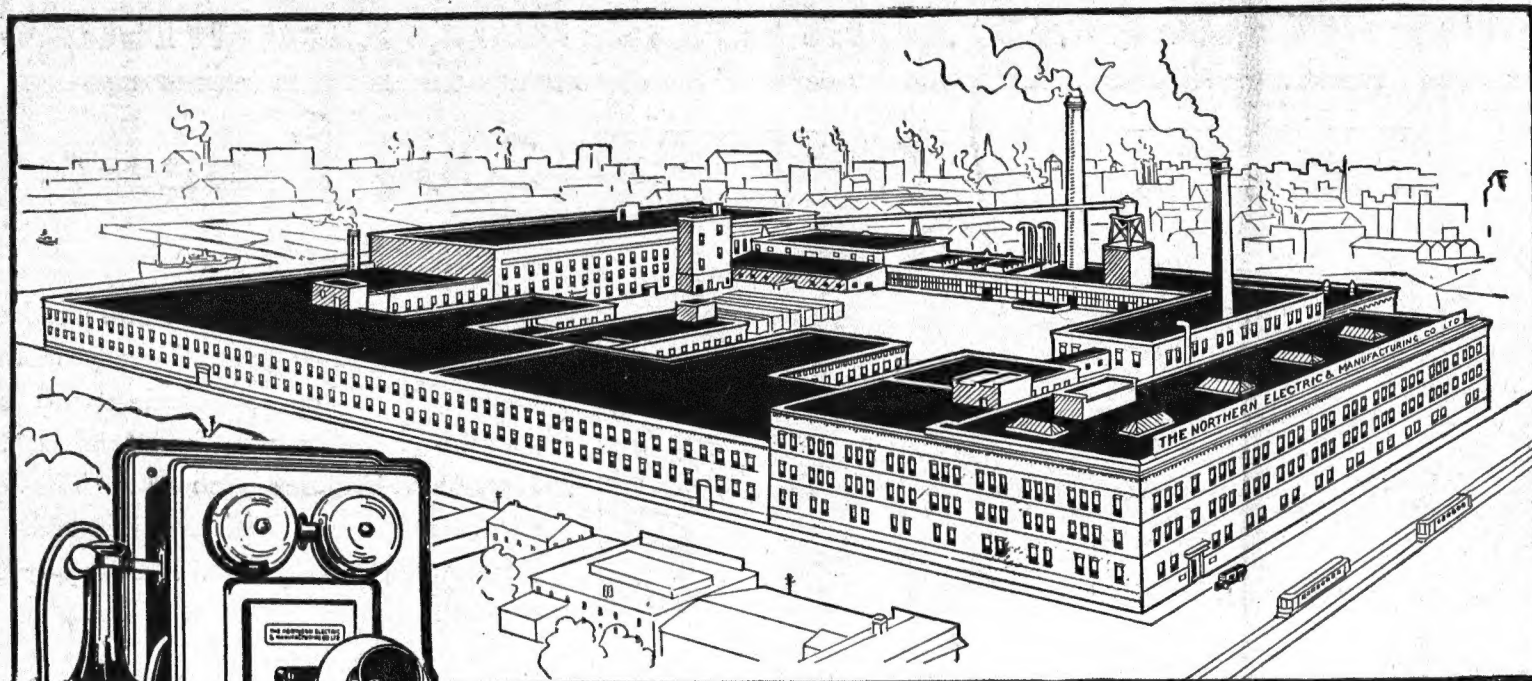
Please send me full information about your Correspondence Course in Traction Farming and Engineering, and your Practice Schools.

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